THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1879. NO. 44.

FLOWERS OF YOUTH.

GEORGIA'S RICH BOUQUET OF 1878.

The Exercises at the State University in Athens Yesterday—The Addresses of the Young Men—New Doctors in Divinity—The Dormitory Laws Restored.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ATHENS, August 6.—The chapel was literally packed this morning both the auditorium and gallery were fairly overflowing with Georgia's lovely women and noble men. The stage was completely filled with distinguished gentlemen, including visiting members of the legislature. Twelve seniors spoke, only one, Mr. J. H. Napier, of Twiggs county, being excused. The following are the names and subjects of the speakers in regular order:

J. F. Parker, Thomasville—Compulsory Education.

C. B. Chapman, Twiggs county—Yesterday, To-morrow.

J. H. Alexander, Rome, Ga—Social Reforms.

W. W. Lambdin, Barnesville—Success.

R. B. Russell, Clarke county—Young Men.

James Bishop, Dodge county—The Imagination.

B. J. Edwards, Monroe—History.

W. E. Smith, Decatur county—Graduation, the terminus a quo, not the terminus ad quem.

E. A. Brown, Atlanta—True Manliness.

E. T. Bishop, Athens—The South.

J. B. Hathaway, Oconee county—Farming.

T. S. Mell, Athens—Fashion.

L. H. Jones, Athens—Evolution.

Each young graduate did his best and won the applause of the audience. After the speaking came the delivery of the diplomas by Chancellor Mell. The following degrees and list of graduates will tell the tale: Master of Arts—L. H. Jones and T. S. Mell; Civil and Military Engineer—L. H. Jones and T. S. Mell; Bachelor of Arts—Messrs. J. H. Alexander, E. T. Bishop, J. Bishop, jr., E. A. Brown, J. L. Candler, S. C. Candler, C. B. Chapman, R. T. DuBose, J. H. Fecker, F. R. Goover, W. W. Lambdin, L. F. McCord, W. J. McCurdy, J. H. Napier, C. S. Parker, R. B. Russell, J. J. Strickland and G. W. Strickland; Bachelor of Science—B. J. Edwards, W. W. Linton and J. F. Parker; Bachelor of Philosophy—W. H. Griffin, R. B. Russell, W. E. Smith and J. B. Stanley; Bachelor of Agriculture—J. B. Hathaway; Bachelor of Chemical Science—J. G. Greer and E. P. Frederick; Bachelor of Law—Messrs. J. T. Anderson, J. C. Armstrong, T. C. Dupont, A. R. Jones, W. L. Ragsdale and J. J. Strickland.

The chancellor announced that the board of trustees had conferred the following degrees upon John LeConte, president of the University of California, and Joseph LeConte, of the same institution, and Judge James Jackson, of the supreme court of Georgia, the degree of doctor of laws: upon Rev. David Battolph, of Marietta, the degree of doctor of divinity.

Notwithstanding the vast audience and the proneness of people to talk in the chapel Chancellor Mell preserved the very best order ever seen on commencement day in Athens. The praise of his gentle bearing and noble courtesy is on the lips of all. He is preeminently the right man in the right place.

The board of trustees reconsidered their action upon the dormitory system to-day and restored it by a full vote. This system requires all the students to board in the college buildings with the exception of seniors, residents of Athens and those who have a special permit from their parents to board outside of the campus. The trustees have changed the time of holding commencement to the third Wednesday in July.

Professor Halwig is now walking a rope across Broad street in the presence of about three thousand people, principally negroes, Athens at this moment reminding one of Atlanta.

A splendid game of base ball was played here to-day between the Varieties, of Crawford, and the Sandy Creek club from the country. Score—5 to 3 in favor of the Varieties club.

An exciting scrape occurred here last night between Mr. Soc Pruitt and Mr. Tom Belding. Four shots were exchanged and yet nobody was punctured. After the shooting the gentlemen made friends. Good.

Chancellor Mells will hold a grand reception to-night in honor of the alumni. This closes the exercises.

The Oglethorpe infantry, of Savannah, Captain Robert Fallwell, and the Richmond Hussars, of Augusta, Captain Clarke, are here. At the tournament this afternoon ridden upon the fair grounds, Mr. Turner Thomas, of the Richmond Hussars, won the white plume and the gold medal. The enthusiasm was great.

The hop to-night given by the young men of Athens in honorof the visiting young ladies is a grand success.

The Newton house is the popular hotel here, and Captain Cunard has been untiring in his efforts to please all.

DISRAELI'S DEFENSE.

He Explains the Policy of the Government Other News.

LONDON, August 6.—At the lord mayor's banquet at the Mansion house to-night, lord Beaconsfield, replying to a toast to her majesty's minister, said: "When I last addressed you affairs appeared to have assumed a very critical aspect. We were accused of negotiating an entirely impracticable treaty, and it was charged that under pretext of acquiring a scientific Indian frontier, we had launched the country into a war full of disasters. This impracticable treaty, however, has been fully executed. Not a single Russian soldier now remains in Turkey. The czar has honorably fulfilled his engagement, and is now cooperating with England and the other powers in their endeavors to maintain peace. It has been stated that Turkey has not been so faithful in executing her engagements, and that consequently we had not realized the reforms in her province promised by the sultan, but it is only just to consider that her domain were only a few days since freed from the presence of an invader, and since the signature of the treaty of Berlin, questions more numerous and more difficult in the rearrangement of the Turkish province have risen before the sultan than have probably risen in the same time before the monarch heretofore. I do not wish to add anything more relative to the treaty of Berlin. This treaty has taken its place amongthe archives of the capitols of Europe. Its end has been to assure general peace and if the dangers and difficulties supervise in the countries to which the treaty especially relates, I believe its conditions and resources will suffice for every eventuality. Regarding the Indian affairs, the object of the war has been accomplished with great precision and rapidity. Relative to the Afghan war it is believed that in a very short time news will arrive of the satisfactory solution of all the African questions. As to the commercial depression of the country, one of the secondary causes is imprudent speculation, and there are already signs of its amelioration. If there are good harvests in all parts of the world I believe the darkest days of depression have been seen." Lord Beaconsfield insisted that the landed property ought to continue as at present. The conclusion of his speech was received with frantic cheers. The speeches of other ministers referred to purely local topics.

The executive committee of the masters' association of north and northeast Lancashire yesterday discussed the necessity for a further reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of cotton operatives in all branches. It will be almost impossible for operatives to resist another reduction, as the funds of the operatives' union are exhausted.

The magistrates of the county Westmeath, Ireland, held a meeting on yesterday, and unanimously passed resolutions calling upon the government to ipercease the constabulary force and give the executive additional powers in consequence of the increasing amount of undetected crime.

The Irish university bill made good progress in the house of commons in the committee last night, and the newspapers appear to think there is now every prospect that it will become a law during the present session.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes this evening a private telegram from Valparaiso, August 4th, stating that the Chilian blockade of the river Iquique has been raised.

As England and France insist on the proposed reforms being carried out in Asiatic Turkey, the porte has requested them to select persons to be nominated for the post of financial and judicial inspectors, and organizers of the gens d'armerie.

PARIS, August 6.—It is understood that the German government offered no impediment to the inhabitants of Metz who wished to attend the fetes at Nancy, on the occasion of unveiling the statue of the late M. Thiers. The French government, to avoid any remblance of fermenting an agitation on the frontier, will not be represented at the forthcoming demonstration in honor of the late M. Thiers, at Belfort.

Official reports state that the grain in the south of France has been harvested in an excellent condition and that in the north and west a good average crop may be expected.

The French committee for the furtherance of the Franco-American treaty of commerce to-day introduced M. Leon Chatteau to Minister Waddington. The latter promised to consider M. Chatteau's documents and statements and give the committee an answer in a few weeks as to the attitude of the French government with reference to the proposed treaty.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

LONDON, August 6.—The Standard's correspondent at Paris reports that a fire occurred to-day at Chatinos, near Strasburg. Half the town was burned, and two thousand peasants are homeless. The damage will reach one million marks. A dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says its correspondent gives a terrible picture of the suffering of the Tchikishear division of General Lazareff's expedition from Eyedisobes caused by the heat of the sun and sand.

DUBLIN, August 6.—The home rule league will discuss at an early meeting the proposal of converting the league into a regularly elected convention of the Irish nation.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

The Disease Approaching the Heart of the City—Death of Another Catholic Priest.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Eleven new cases of fever were reported this morning, five white and six colored. Among the former are W. B. Richard, E. D. Haines and Mrs. Leake. One death has occurred since last night, Elizabeth Fleetch at 234 South street. The city remains remarkably quiet, but one arrest having been made during the past twenty-four hours. Rev. Father Fohey, Ed. Moon and wife and Chief-of-police Athy continue to improve. The weather is clear and warm.

Seventeen new cases in all—ten whites and seven colored—were officially reported for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. In addition to these, five other cases of colored people sick with fever were brought to the board of health office. The regular report had been made out, and they will be included in to-morrow's list. Two deaths have occurred since noon—Lizzie Haller, and Rev. Father John Fahey.

This is the second Catholic priest who has fallen a victim to the scourge this year. The deceased was assistant president at St. Patrick's church, corner of DeSoto and Linden streets, and was only 34 years of age. His condition changed suddenly at noon, and he died a few minutes after 4 o'clock. His remains were buried late this afternoon in Calvary cemetery. From the locality of new cases reported to-day, the fever seems to be gradually approaching the heart of the city. Fred Moon is in a critical condition. The steamers Annie P. Silver and the City of Helena passed up to-day without landing. The mail from the east via the Louisville and Nashville railroad arrived to-night at 7 p.m.

A TARHEEL THRONG.

North Carolina Visits Norfolk, Virginia, en Masse.

NORFOLK, VA., August 6.—Norfolk has been thronged to-day with the visitors who arrived last night from North Carolina. They represent the mercantile and various other branches of trade of every portion of the state, and come as guests of the merchants of Norfolk who were desirous of extending their business relations to points they have not heretofore reached, and of becoming personally known to many with whom they have been doing business. Ample provision was made for the entertainment of the excursionists while here. They were welcomed by the mayor, at 1 o'clock, to-day, and immediately afterwards sat down to a banquet spread for 2,000 guests. After partaking of the repast various toasts were proposed, which were responded to in a graceful and appropriate manner by John Goode, Mayor John S. Tucker and others, of Norfolk, and Judge Hilliard and others, of North Carolina.

This afternoon the excursionists embarked on board the steamers Florida and Banks, and were carried to Old Point, where they will remain and witness the dress parade, and then re-embark for a ride to the city.

BADLY BRUISED.

Dr. V. H. Taliaferro Thrown From His Buggy.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock the streets were filled with a wild rumor to the effect that Dr. V. H. Taliaferro had been thrown from his buggy and instantly killed, at a point near the junction of Peachtree and Ivy streets. The rumor spread like wild-fire, and it is safe to say that a rumor of that character never traveled with more swiftness than the one of yesterday. Sensational citizens, who seemed to have a desire to keep the rumor moving, appeared to hear the wind in every favor, and soon everyone had the statement at their tongues end. Scarcely disinclined to believe that such an awful calamity had befallen this community a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION visited the scene where it was said that the accident had taken place. Upon arriving there he found that the report had been very much exaggerated, and that although Dr. Taliaferro had been thrown from his buggy, still the physician had not been killed, but was badly bruised. From an eye witness to the affair, we learn that the accident occurred in this way: Dr. Taliafer, while driving out Peachtree street, pulled up at a watering station at the corner of that street and Ivy for the purpose of watering his horse. When the animal had finished drinking he raised his head out of the water tank, and in doing so the water spout over the drinking trough became hooked in the bridle. The horse in endeavoring to unfasten himself broke the bridle off entirely, and it fell to the ground. This frightened the heretofore docile animal to such an extent that he ran away. Dr. Taliaferro endeavored to stop him, but having no leverage upon the animal's mouth, he continued on the run. After going a short distance up Peachtree street, the vehicle collided with a country wagon and was upset, throwing Dr. Taliaferro out upon the street car track.

Parties who were near at hand rushed to his assistance, and he was carried to the residence of Mr. Winter. Drs. Westmoreland and others were summoned, and an examination held, which brought to light the fact that Dr. T. had only received a few painful bruises together with one scalp wound. After the wounds had been carefully dressed Dr Taliaferro was removed to his residence. His injuries are not considered such that he will be confined to his house. The buggy was not badly broken or injured by the collision.

Forsyth Facts.

FORSYTH, August 6.—The Waverly reading club, presided over by Colonel R. L. Gerner, had a very entertaining meeting last night, at the residence of Mr. Lee. This club has many gifted, accomplished members, and the reading, recitations and music were recherche. The Waverly and Irving clubs are both in a flourishing condition—the third, the Forsyth club, has been quarantined for the summer by the hot wea her, as it has more elder members than the others, but it will be revived again in September. Hon. T. B. Cabiniss, our popular and talented senator, was at home last Monday. It has missed raining every dog day, but a country journal suggests it has rained every dog-goned night.

Maryland, My Maryland.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—The democratic state convention to nominate candidates for governor, comptroller, attorney-general and clerk of the court of appeals assembles in this city to-morrow. There is no opposition to the Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton, of Washington county, as the party candidate for governor, and he will probably be nominated by acclamation. Mr. Hamilton was United States senator from this state, his term expiring in 1875. For comptroller and attorney-general the present incumbents will be renominated.

Collar and Elbow.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The collar and elbow wrestling match here to-night for $2,000 between Jas. E. Owens, of Vermont, and John McMahon, of this city, was won by the latter with ease.

THE WORLD OF SIN.

AND THE SINFUL PEOPLE IN IT.

The Preliminary Trial of Warren P. Lovett Postponed—A Correspondent's Defense—Shot-Gun Heroes and Horse-Thieves Rampant in Texas.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, GA., August 6.—From parties just in from Meriwether I learn that on yesterday a preliminary trial for the killing of Reynolds by Warren Lovett was commenced at Sandtown, but was discontinued for the reason that the superior court will convene in two weeks, and the opposing counsel thought best to wait until then for a final trial. This proposition was made and at once accepted by Lovett's lawyers. The feeling was so strong in favor of Lovett's justification that he was required to give only a five hundred dollar bond, which he promptly made. It was generally conceded that he would be acquitted at the preliminary examination, but through fear that the grand jury would find a true bill against him in the event of his dismissal, it was deemed best to wait and have a hearing in a higher court and prove his innocence beyond all possible doubt. Lovett arrived in Griffin this evening at 3 o'clock, and his friends who were present at the shooting are also here. From them I gathered the above facts.

With no intention to enter a controversy about a matter, the personal part of which the public can have no sort of relish, it is but simple fairness that I be allowed space to reply to the flings tendered me in your to-day's paper by a party signing himself "Justice." Had he confined himself to facts, I should have passed unnoticed his contemptible attack on my report of the above referred to homicide as reported for THE CONSTITUTION. I have always endeavored to be impartial in any items sent from this city, and my motives in sending the special Monday night were clearly not understood by "Justice." At the time I sent the message (12 o'clock at night) no other report had reached Griffin, and I gain "the facts" not from "rumor" at all, but from a letter written me as "correspondent" of THE CONSTITUTION. There was no "mystery" about where I got my information—none whatever—and because he had not been told where I got my knowledge of the killing, "Justice" must take it for granted that I based my opinion merely on hearsay. When I said that an "eye-witness" had told me, I stated the truth, though I would not have it believed that Mr. Lovett was the man—he was not. There were others present. Nor was it my friendship for Mr. Lovett that induced me to telegraph the affair as being one of self-defense. I had only heard that side, and if it was not self-defense how can "Justice" prove to the contrary, knowing no more about the case than I do? As to "public opinion" here, I merely stated the substance of a number of interviews with prominent gentlemen, whose names I am prepared to produce. They gave opinions in accordance with my statement. There was no anxiety on the part of your "young correspondent" to get in the first report, but as an honest news gatherer, I sent in all that I had heard and what I considered the most authentic. I am aware of the fact that it is not for me to say whether Mr. Lovett is guilty or not, but there seemed to be no conflict on this point when I telegraphed, so I merely gave what had been written me from the place of killing. I had no intention of doing the people here any injustice, and do not believe I have done so. When you have had the "true inwardness" of the whole affair, you can decide between the statements of "Justice" and your "young correspondent."

The August term of Spalding superior court is in session now, Judge Buchanan, of the Coweta circuit, presiding in Judge Speer's absence. The celebrated Sears case will come up again to-morrow. It is the case of Mrs. M. J. Sears vs. Central railroad for killing her husband, Joseph Sears, in 1874 at Griffin. It has twice been tried in the superior court, and twice the supreme court has reversed the decision which granted Mrs. Sears an indemnity against the road. Hon. Ben. Hill is Mrs. Sears's counsel, and will probably speak her to-morrow or next day.

Two cars on the S. G. and N. A. railroad ran off six miles above here this morning—a coach and baggage car. Not much damage, though the engine came in without any train.

DALLAS, August 6.—S. D. Brown, jr., son of S. D. Brown, of Grayson county, was fatally shot near Fort Griffin, last night, by one of the rangers, while attempting to make his escape. He was charged with murder in Goloid county, and horse-stealing in Baylor county.

Deputy United States Marshal George White, shot by the Alfogl brothers at Arlington, on Saturday, is doing well. Thirty-two buck shot penetrated his groin and the cavity of his stomach, and strange to say, he is not only alive, but seemingly not going to die. He is full of pluck, and will tell if he has half a chance. The man he killed, named Lyttle, is said to have been an ex-convict. He was buried yesterday. Of the two Alfords the woundell one is doing well, and the one who escaped has been recaptured. Deputy Marshal White was armed only with a six-shooter and the attacking party with shot-guns. He was shot down before he did any firing. He told exactly where he struck each man he shot, showing the coolness and determination of the man. One of the Alfords is wounded in the shoulder and the other in the back. Lyttle, the man killed, was shot in the stomach, the ball ranging upward toward the heart and lungs. A special from Decatur says horse-stealing has been going on at a lively rate in this and surrounding counties of late. Quite a number of horses have been stolen, and the matter has become a serious one. Last week a lot of cow-boys from Stephens's and Curtis's ranche came upon a gang in the Texas Panhandle, seventy-five miles west of Initial monument, and seventy-five miles southwest of Fort Elliott. They surprised the thieves while in camp, when a fight ensued, in which a great many shots were interchanged, but without effect. Seeing that they would get the worst of it, the horse-thieves gave up. Their names are Scales, alias W. L. Jones; Fred McKeen, Tom Collett and Buckskain Bob.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 6.—A New Haven friend of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray received a letter from him this morning, postmarked San Francisco, July 26. The clergyman wrote that the "Murray wagon had been received with great favor in the west, and he hoped to start an agency in San Francisco." The Boston Buckboard company here supposed that Mr. Murray was in the Adirondacks. Mr. Murray's female amanuensis is not now with him. She parted from him recently in the Adirondacks, and within a few days wrote to friends here from Saranac lake, N. Y. Mr. Murray's many friends in this state express much sorrow for the troubles that have come upon him, and insist that when he hears the many rumors about him now in circulation he will at once return and set himself right. His friends say that he can easily raise money enough to carry him through his financial troubles, and that beyond these troubles there is nothing wrong in his personal relations with anybody.

COVINGTON, August 6.—Jesse Wright alias Jesse Hollard, colored, an escaped convict from the Fulton county chain-gang, was recaptured to-day in our court-house by Sheriff Anderson and his efficient son, and Deputy Tom Lan. His whereabouts became known on yesterday, when Tom Lan went out a hunting and saw and planned his capture, and to day he marched into the snare. Two more efficient officers can't be found. Wright was committed to jail to-day for shooting with a musket Wiley Brockins, both colored. We are having just such weather as the crops need, and the prospects are cheering.

ORILLA, ONT., August 6.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night destroying more than twenty buildings in the very heart of the town, and causing a loss of property to the amount of $100,000.

TORONTO, August 6.—Cool Burgess, the well-known negro delineator, shot William Widgery, a fruit dealer in a saloon on Young street, last night, for alleged criminal intimacy with his (Burgess's) wife. The shot took effect in Widgery's arm. An expose in court is expected.

WELLS, N. H., August 6.—H. H. Morgan, a Harvard student, and son of ex-Judge Morgan, of Louisiana, was drowned while bathing in Lake Winnipiseogee to-day.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—James L. Roberts, a highly respected citizen of Millville, Missouri, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Dr. J. S. Keyes upon the alleged ground that he had slandered the latter's family.

Samuel Nussbaum, an old citizen of Cape Girardeau county, cut his wife's throat and then his own yesterday morning in consequence of domestic trouble.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Charles Ballett, at Middletown, Ohio, shot and instantly killed his wife and himself this morning. Cause, drunkenness.

LONDON, August 6.—Water has burst into Ludinggluck mine at the Sea-Breeze collieries in Prussia. Two corpses have been recovered and eleven more are supposed to be in the pit.

ALBANY, August 6.—At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the boiler of the engine Sacramento, while having its safety valve gauged in the Boston and Albany railroad roundhouse at Greenbush, exploded, instantly killing three men and wounding and scalding three others. The engine was thrown forty feet, turning completely over in the air.

CHICAGO, August 6.—The scaffolding on the dome of the new music hall, upon which six men were working, fell this morning, precipitating them sixty feet to the ground. Four of them were terribly injured.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ALBANY, August 6.—Thomas Mallon, 60 years of ago, in a domestic quarrel here to-night, shot his wife through the heart, killing her instantly.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DETROIT, August 6.—A Free Press special from Grand Rapids says Kusterer's brewery was destroyed by fire to-day with a large quantity of grain and liquor. Loss $120,000, fully insured.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRAHAM, TEXAS, August 6.—The sheriff of Palo Pinto county and posse has had a fight with Jones's gang of horse thieves who resisted arrest. Larkin Jones was killed, John Jones wounded, and Enoch and old Jones and two other thieves captured. Jack Morris was left to guard the wounded Jones, and he assisted the latter to escape. Morris was arrested and lodged in jail. At 1 o'clock this morning twenty-five masked men overpowered four guards of Polo Pinto jail, obtained the keys, under a threat of burning the jail, and shot Morris dead in his cell.

The Bankers.

SARATOGA, August 6.—The convention of the American bankers' association assembled in the town hall to-day. In the absence of President Mitchell, First Vice-President B. D. Vermillye, of New York, presided. James Buelso, secretary, of New York, had his annual report, and in the absence of the treasurer, also read his report, which showed a balance of $1,000, after liquidating all expenses of the present convention. Mr. Camp, of Milwaukee, read an interesting paper on the history of western banking.

SARATOGA, August 6.—Alexander Mitchell was elected president of the Bankers' association to-day, and among the vice-presidents were Thomas Henry, of Mobile; L. H. Roots, Little Rock; D. G. Amblet, Jacksonport; J. J. Tarlton, New Orleans; Edward S. Butts, Vicksburg; A. E. Anderson, Raleigh; Wm. C. Bee, Charleston; S. P. Reed, Memphis; B. A. Sheppard, Houston, Texas; John Echols, Staunton, Va. Among members of the executive council elected were J. W. Lockwood, Richmond, and M. Kapperl, Galveston.

The Striking Colliers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 6.—Two hundred men in one of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company's glenearion collieries, struck yesterday on account of dissatisfaction with the boss, who would not hoist them out of the mine as often as they wished to come. A similar strike which threw nearly 600 hands out of work occurred at the Wadsville shaft Tuesday. Both mines are now idle.

An Iron Telegram.

READING, PA., August 6.—The Reading hardware company recently made a proposition to their striking moulders—about 140 men—to increase their pay, and to give them a price list. The proposition was considered at a meeting of the men last evening, and was unanimously rejected. They struck for an advance of 25 per cent and a price list, and refuse to accept both. They are receiving help from moulders at other places.

A Smell of the Exodus.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The secretary of the treasury has approved the opinion of the solicitor of the treasury, and has decided to remit all fines and penalties incurred by vessels of the Memphis and St. Louis packet company by carrying an excess of passengers during the exodus of colored people from the states of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Coming to an End.

BUENOS AYRES, VIA LISBON, July 14.—The senate has refused to ratify the treaty with Chili of 1878 relative to Patagonia. The Paraguayan revolution has come to an end.

What the King Says.

LONDON, August 6.—King Menceck, who rules over the southern portions of Abyssinia, has sent a letter to the anti-slavery society announcing the abolition of the slave trade throughout his dominions.

The American Dentists

NIAGARA FALLS, August 6—The American dental association began its nineteenth annual meeting here yesterday, and will continue in session four days. About one hundred members are present.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

LOUISIANA crops are crying enough on the rain question.

DIPHTHERIA is prevailing to an uncomfortable extent in Raleigh, North Carolina.

MANY tramps are moving on to Memphis to share free food and possible plunder.

THIRTY horses are now in training at the Nashville race course for the fall races.

EAST TENNESSEE farmers are rejoicing over a timely rainfall.

A WAREHOUSE in Mayfield, Ky., sold 224 hogsheads of tobacco Wednesday.

CAMP meetings are very fashionable just now in many parts of Texas.

ONE million chickens annually leave east Tennessee shipped to one New York house alone.

BEAVERS are getting to be quite numerous in Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

PARIS green has large sales in the Montgomery, Alabama, market. Looking for worms.

A MAD cow was recently killed at Waco, Texas. Its tongue was perfectly black.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, experts her cotton receipts to run up to many hundred bales a day in the course of the next two weeks.

THE International and Great Northern railroad company have sold to John Kennedy, and others three million acres of land in Texas, for $2,628,490.

THE farmers of Kentucky are following land preparatory to putting in the biggest wheat crop ever seen in the state.

THE cumulative sentences of Longinee, the Texas stage robber, now foot up 109 years in the penitentiary, and more cases are pending.

THE Alabama Central railroad company contemplates building a branch road from Uniontown to Avon.

THERE has not been a death in Calera, Alabama, for the past 12 months, except from injuries received on the railroad.

CATTLE in Montgomery county, Virginia, are threatened with a disease—a cattle form of small-pox.

THE total school population of Virginia is 483,701, and the amount of money appropriated is $120,907.25.

THE Wilmington (N. C.), Review tells how a truck farmer set spring guns in his melon patch and the thieves came in and stole both guns and melons.

FARMERS in the vicinity of Bolton, Mississippi, expect to make the largest cotton crop that has been heard of in that part of the country for years.

IN BRIGHAM'S BOSOM.

RESTING PLACE OF CONJUGAL SAINTS

The Fanfaronade of Joe Smith's Followers Over the Body of the Dead Dupe from Georgia—The Martyr Business Played Out.

Denver Tribune, July 31.

The body of Elder Joseph Standing, the Mormon missionary killed in Georgia, arrived in Denver last night, on its way to Utah. It is in charge of Elder Rudger Clawson, who was engaged in the work of conversion in Georgia with the dead Standing, and was with him at the time an incensed and infuriated mob took vengeance into their own hands. Elder Clawson was found at Charplot's hotel, awaiting the arrival of an express-wagon which was to convey the casket containing the murdered Mormon from the Rio Grande to the Colorado Central depot. Time being limited, the reporter accompanied the elder on his trip to the depots and assisted in transferring the corpse, succeeding during the work in obtaining from the apostle an account of his experience in converting the people of Georgia to the Mormon faith.

Standing, the martyr, was a young man of twenty-four years, fat and beardless, and with not a very bright look, judging from his picture. He is said, however, to have been a man of magnetism and powers of eloquence, and that during his short life in the church work he has performed great work. Clawson, his companion, is only twenty-two years old, rather good looking, of slight build and of an apparent nervous temperament. He is evidently a man of courage, will and passion. These two belong to a class or order of the church called "Seventies," and go around evangelizing, so to speak. Standing went to Georgia some sixteen months ago, and by indefatigable labors and well-attended zeal and enthusiasm had aroused a general interest in the doctrine of the Mormon church in and about Whitfield county. He made his missionary home at Parnell station. In April last the work having grown and the territory of his influence having extended, Standing applied to the grand Glasticutus at Salt Lake for an assistant. The church sent out young Clawson to aid in the work. After Clawson's arrival labor among the Gentiles was prosecuted with great vigor and with such success that those who withstood the baneful influence became alarmed for fear some member of their family might fall a victim to the seductive arguments and pleadings of the young Mormon apostles. Over one hundred families were gathered to the arms of the Mormon church and assisted on their journey to the city of Zion. Besides this a branch of the church had been established at Parnell, and the services were regularly attended by those who every week became more and more inoculated with the pernicious creed. And as the interest among those under the influence increased, so did the protests and threats of the outraged Gentiles. Numerous words of warning, and anonymous threats were sent to the elders, telling them to stop their work or they would be forced to it. No attention was paid to this. Gradually the excitement and the hostility continued. Then a committee of citizens called upon the missionaries, and they were told that the community intended to be rid of them, and that unless they left or ceased work in the county they would be severely dealt with. But the two zealous "seventies" went ahead with their teaching, and every day their ministry brought forth results. Then came the denouement, the climax. On Monday, July 21, a meeting was to be held at a farm house, some few miles from Parnell. It had been advertised around the neighborhood and in the town, and a crowd flocked to hear "the word" as spoken by the sons. Standing and Clawson proceeded on foot toward the place of meeting, confident of a large meeting and of winning converts to the faith. At a point about half way on their journey, however, the elders were suddenly brought to a halt by a body of ten or fifteen armed men; and thoroughly armed, too, with revolvers, knives and rifles. None of the mob were masked or in any way disguised. A spokesman stepped forward and informed the two Mormons that they must follow and be taken into the woods, where, at a point already selected, they would be stripped and flogged. The two saw that there was nothing to do but to submit, and surrounded by the determined company they marched by a side road, deep into the woods to a spring, where they were commanded to sit down. They did so, and the mob withdrew a few paces for consultation. By accident, or great carelessness, one of the mob had laid a heavy Colt's revolver on a tree-stump but a few feet from where Standing was, and while the men were talking together he found it an easy matter to reach the revolver, which he did and arose to his feet. His movement was seen and an advance made toward him when Standing leveled the revolver at the group and commanded them to remain quiet and listen to him or he would shoot. As he said this one of the gang drew a pistol, and quick as a flash sent a bullet crashing through the Mormon preacher's brain, entering the head at the forehead and passing through the cranium. He fell to the ground and expired almost immediately. The crowd, excited by the occurrence, then made a rush for Clawson, who by this time had risen to his feet, and some one shouted, "Shoot the other one too, G—d d—n him!" Clawson folded his arms and looked his infuriated assailants in their faces, saying calmly and slowly, "Gentlemen, I am ready to die." Clawson says he thinks his presence of mind and his calmness at that critical moment saved his life, for no further attack was made, and the crowd within a few minutes withdrew to one side, shouting back for him to leave the country if he wanted to live. Clawson thereupon left the dead body of his associate with his assassins, and returned rapidly to Varnell, where he notified the sheriff and coroner. These two accompanied Clawson back to the scene, but the mob had dispersed. Standing was examined where he lay, and it was found that after Clawson left a second bullet had been lodged in the dead Mormon's brain, and he had been cut several times in the face with a knife. An inquest was held, and, aided by Clawson's description, warrants issued for thirteen of the men whom he had seen in the mob, but at last accounts no arrests had been made, though a verdict of murder was returned by the coroner's jury. It was returned on the warrants that the parties had left the county, but it is believed by the Mormons and their sympathizers that no effort will be made to bring the guilty parties to justice. Elder Clawson thinks he knows who did the shooting—an old man whose daughter had espoused the polygamic faith, but he is not confident, as the deed was quickly and very unexpectedly, to him, accomplished.

After the inquest, Clawson had the body of his late associate placed in a casket and prepared for shipment, and on Thursday he started with the remains for Salt Lake City, arriving in Denver on his journey Tuesday night.

The reporter, after listening to the story of the Seventy, asked him:

"What per cent. of the people in the section of Georgia where you have been laboring are in sympathy with the murderers?"

"Not one tenth, I am sure. The majority are inclined to allow free discussion, free religious expression and action."

"Were your arrangements of a nature calculated to shock those who oppose your social privileges?"

"No, indeed, sir. We referred very little to polygamy, so-called, but based our arguments on the co-operative features of the church and upon the advantages and beauties of the country about Zion."

"Were you raised in the faith yourself?"

"My people became Mormons when I was quite young."

"Do you think the work of proselyting will be resumed in Georgia by emissaries from the head church?"

"I hardly believe we shall send any more workers into that field. The territory of the United States is large enough to obviate the necessity of sacrificing personal safety in the work of conversion. The branch in Georgia will be maintained, as it is on a good foundation, but in the immediate neighborhood of this outrage we shall probably suspend labor."

"If, however, you were requested to return there and resume the work so sanguinarily terminated, would you do so?"

"To be sure I would. My life is given to the work, and our faith is too strong, the reward too sweet, to hesitate before intimidation from mobs."

"What steps will the church take, think you, in bringing the perpetrator of the crime to justice?"

"That I cannot say. Of course the prosecuting attorney at Varnell will have charge of the case. But I presume the church will assist and urge prosecution in every way, and our friends in Georgia will not be likely to let the matter rest."

"You expect to be called upon to return as a witness, do you not?"

"Yes, sir; and I shall go, calculating to use every means in my power to bring vengeance on the head of poor Standing's murderer."

"Had Elder Standing a family?"

"He had no family, but his father and mother live near Salt Lake City."

Elder Clawson expected to reach Salt Lake City with his charge to-night. Having telegraphed his coming, he naturally expects quite a demonstration on his arrival, and the funeral obsequies will doubtless be of unusual interest and effect.

New York Herald.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 3.—The obsequies of Elder Joseph Standing were celebrated in the tabernacle this morning. The speakers' stand, devoted to the chief officers of Melchizedek and the Aaronic priesthood, was heavily draped. The metallic casket, enclosed in a box and containing the remains of the martyred Elder, was placed in front of the speakers, covered with an ample pall. Six of the apostles were present and most of the higher functionaries of this state of Zion. The different orders of the hierarchy, high priests, seventies, elders, priests, teachers and deacons were seated in separate groups, and the laity and the visitors filled the remainder of the building. Five thousand persons were present in all.

After the usual religious services George Q. Cannon mounted the stand and read from Matthews, xxiii, 34, and Revelations, vi. He said: "The innocent blood of the servants of God, the blood of the prophets and of the messengers who bore testimony of His work has been shed and remains heavy upon the nation, to be atoned for some future day, as was made manifest to John, the revelator, in a vision. He saw that more blood was yet to be offered up as a seal to this testimony. The blood of the holy men slain was to be upon some future generation." The speaker explained the law of accountability under the Jewish dispensation. The Latter Day Saints occupied an unique position in the midsts of the inhabitants of the earth, so few in number, yet creating such a stir in the world. The Lord did not look upon all men according to their numbers. If a prophet raised his voice to declare the Almighty's will as binding upon the nations to whom it was addressed, it was as if spoken by thousands. Joseph Smith's testimony was binding upon the world from the very moment he began to bear it. It was the same at this day, wherein elders have raised their voices in warning to call the inhabitants of the world from their sins and de usions. From that very time, from that very moment, condemnation follows those who disobey. The priesthood had been withdrawn with the early apostles and restored with the present dispensation. Angels conferred upon Joseph Smith powers, keys and mysteries outside of Mormonism.

"We have met here to-day," continued Mr. Cannon, "to pay the last sad rites to another of our many martyrs, slain because of the testimony they bore. Was it wrong in him to preach of the Saviour? to counsel his hearers to lead better and holier lives? to admonish them that the judgments of God are now at hand? This was the mission for which he was slain. Not his brethren not his family ought to mourn but the land which is stained with this innocent man's blood." He believed the governor and officials of Georgia were in earnest in their endeavors to bring the murderers to justice, but "there is influence rife in the land which will defeat their labors. Millions of our fellow-countrymen believe there is no harm in taking the life of a Mormon missionary, and this feeling will discourage those who seek to avenge the blood of this latest martyr."

Cannon spoke with hesitation and embarrassment. He had not yet succeeded in getting sureties to his bond to relieve him from contempt of court, and he seemed greatly worried.

John Taylor was the next speaker. He said: "We are met on a sorrowful occasion. We see before us the body of a beloved brother, cut off in the flower of his youth, with bright prospects of life before him. It was sorrowful to reflect that while we live in the land of liberty the supporters of our free institutions should be guilty of imbruing hands in the blood of a man whose sole offense was the worship of God according to the dictates of his conscience. The glory of the nation becomes sullied by this act. The principles of religious and civil liberty which filled the breasts of the founders of the republic are trailed in the dust, and what a bequest we have from those who fought and died that the nation might live.

"This victim died with the harness on his back, and offered up his life for the cause of everlasting truth. I would rather a thousand million times be in the position of the martyred brother than in the position of the men who imbued their hands in his blood. God has commanded us to carry the word to the ends of the earth, and in the name of Israel's God we will do it, and all the people shall say 'Amen?'" Here there was a universal response. The speaker then took a share of the glory to himself, told about the Miles polygamy trial, his contempt of court and confinement in jail for the offense. "He refused to divulge secrets committed to him by God and would endure a dungeon or a scaffold rather than betray his Maker. He then introduced the Brigham Young will case, saying: "The Gentile courts and lawyers are striving to get control of our money. Soon they will clamor for our blood." He then detailed some incidents of Standing's homicide. "Why was he killed? Because he dared to carry the message of salvation to the unconverted. But those men who fight against Israel's God shall be wasted!" Taylor said with intense vehemence: "I prophesy this to you, and you may write it down as a testimony, and let all Israel say am

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA.

DELIVERED in the city of Atlanta for One Dollar per month.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, postage free, $10.00 a year, or $1.00 a month.

THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from any part of the country.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, postage free, one copy $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 7, 1879.

NOTHING remains now but for the New York brethren to bury the tomahawk. It will not help Mr. John Kelly to become the Sitting Bull of the New York democracy.

PROMINENT republicans in Ohio who are disgusted with the administration of Mr. Hayes, are casting about for an excuse to oppose Foster. We should think a search of this sort wouldn't be barren of results. Foster was nominated during the silly season.

THE Burlington Hawkeye complains that the only charge that the Iowa democrats can bring against Governor Gear is that he is a republican. Well, good gracious! do you want the boys to give the definition of the term "republican" every time they use it?

PIG IRON KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, is in Germany, and has had an interview with Bismarck. It is unnecessary to say that they touched toes under the table and clinked beer glasses above it. Indeed, Mr. Bismarck promised his friend Kelley that he would immediately stop the demonetization of silver.

JOHN SHERMAN admits that the nomination of General Ewing entirely changed the character of the campaign in Ohio. It was to have been a bloody-shirt affair, but the selection of Ewing and Rice nipped that programme in the bud. Sherman dryly says that the issue will now be gaily and confidently in the direction of the buckeye state tempted thitherward by the sugary tactics of the Foster men. The result is already seen in some of the towns of the northwestern portion of the state. Chairman McKinney will shortly send out a circular asking the democracy in all sections of the state to poll their counties by school districts and thus uncover the colored importations.

THE fact that certain republicans under the lead of Garfield have prevailed upon Mr. Hayes to make no suggestion in the Fitz-John Porter case, is likely to give a political twist to the affair. The court of inquiry, it will be remembered, left the case to Hayes to remedy the injustice done General Porter during the war, but nothing has been done. Lately, General McClellan has taken considerable interest in the matter, and it is understood that Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, chairman of the senate military committee, will introduce and press for action a bill restoring General Porter to his rank in the army with all his pay and allowances since his dismissal, amounting to about $115,000. It is thought that General McDowell will be placed on the retired list and Porter given his place. This would give the general jurisdiction over Pope, who has been hounding his superior officer for years. We trust the democrats will give General Porter speedy justice.

Louisiana's New Constitution.

In one respect at least the people of Louisiana are wise. They may be willing to repudiate their debts or willing to stand quietly by while a gang, headed by John Sherman, pervades (so to speak) the politics of the state, and steals the electoral vote of the state; they may submit to these things with a placid shrug of the shoulder and an air of regret that the crop of Japan plums is a failure; but when it comes to making constitutions, they are fastidious and hard to please. And in this, as we have before insinuated, the people of Louisiana are wise. An inefficient or insufficient organic law is a very awkward piece of furniture for a state to have around. In this respect, the people of Louisiana have long ago shown a very laudable desire to attach their state to the car of progress. Since the commonwealth was admitted to the union in 1812 it has experienced the benefits and disadvantages of five constitutions and now has another ready for the people to test, and it will probably be adopted.

It is conceded that the new instrument is an improvement over the old one, but the "unco guid" editors at the north, who applauded while the carpet-bag gentry were robbing the south, and who are consistent in cursing the states because they find it inconvenient to pay the carpet-bag debts, are of the opinion that the proposed constitution deals shamefully with the creditors of the state. The article relating to this matter is to be submitted separately from the constitution itself, so that its rejection will not affect the vote on that instrument. The debt is scaled down twenty-five per cent and the interest is reduced. The salaries of the state officers are materially reduced, and a wholesome limit is placed upon the powers of the legislature in regard to the passage of local and special bills, and there is an absolute prohibition of the power to contract debt or issue bonds on behalf of the state except to repel invasion. Local and special laws not prohibited will have to pass through a routine similar in extent to that prescribed by the constitution of Georgia—a routine which will by no means act as a barrier to special legislation, as the experience of the Georgia general assembly gives ample evidence. Manufactories are exempted from taxation for a period of ten years, and a bureau of agriculture is created.

A new article, entitled "Corporations and Corporate Rights," declares, first, that no charter now in existence in the state shall be renewed, altered, amended, nor shall any law be passed for the benefit of a corporation unless such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the state authority. Corporations are prohibited from issuing stock or bonds except for labor done or money or property actually received; and if any issue shall be made in contravention of this they are declared void. Other provisions are made to guard against "watering" stock. It is made a crime for the officer of any bank to receive deposits when the bank is in an insolvent or failing condition. All railroad companies in the state are required to maintain an office where the tax officers can reach them, and all corporations doing business in the state are required to have an authorized agent resident in it. In another part of the new constitution it is provided that "the monopoly features in the charter of any corporation now existing in the state, save such as may be contained in the charters of railroad companies, are hereby abolished." This provision, judging by the comments of the local press, gives much satisfaction. The legislature is prohibited hereafter from granting exclusive privileges. Corporations are in future to be formed under general laws. As to the qualification of electors, all discriminations were swept away between persons who took part on the confederate side and those who did not, by an amendment to the existing constitution, adopted in 1870, all persons being declared electors who were of proper age and had resided a specified time in the state. All references to confederate debts, money, contracts, etc., and, in fact, all allusions to the rebellion, except in one interesting paragraph elsewhere mentioned, are omitted in the new instrument. With that exception, there is nothing in it to indicate that a rebellion had ever taken place. The seat of government is transferred from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. In respect to that reproach of Louisiana, public gambling, the new constitution declares that after the year 1895 all lotteries of every kind shall be prohibited in the state; meantime the Louisiana state lottery company is to have the monopoly it enjoys under its present charter abrogated. The $40,000 per annum it pays the state is to go to the Charity hospital, in New Orleans, and fees derived from other licensed lotteries are to go to the Shreveport hospital. Gambling other than by licensed lotteries is declared to be a vice which the police shall suppress, and the sale of alcoholic liquors is also placed under police regulation. The existing constitution is silent on these matters, and the constitution of 1864 declared lotteries and gambling-houses under the protection of the law. A section appears in the new constitution designed especially to protect laborers. It declares that the legislature, at its first session after the adoption of the instrument, shall pass laws to make the wages of laborers a lien upon the works they have been engaged upon, where the contractors, employers or owners have failed to pay them. The new constitution will be voted upon in December.

THE state of Georgia, the city of Boston and the city of Detroit are floating a four per cent bond.

WHAT we need in the English missions is a person who can out-flunk the flunkies, and G. Wash Childs is the man. Give this genial and captivating bard rope and he will quickly make a conquest of Great Britain and the adjacent countries. And Forney should be appointed secretary of the legation. With Childs to flunk and Forney to play the snob, no country would have the advantage of us.

IT is now proposed to isolate idiots. This will break up the republican organization.

THE stalwarts ought to be happy now. They have got an Okolona States of their own. With this difference: the Iowa editor writes with considerable pith and meaning. There is not a sensible man in the land but knows that secession is the deadest of dead issues, and not one but knows that the programme of the Iowa fellow, with some modifications, is the real issue before the country. No intelligent person doubts that the plans of the republican conspirators are in the direction of obliterating state lines.

CONTEMPLATING the fact that Jefferson Davis is enjoying fair health and comparative prosperity, the average stalwart editor turns to his subscribers and informs them that the war was a failure.

JOHN SHERMAN refuses to confess how much has been stolen out of the treasury under his administration.

THERE is not a man in the south or in the democratic party to-day that has ever doubted, or even seemed to doubt, the supremacy of the general government as defined by the constitution. Moreover, there is not a man in the democratic party who doubts the rights of the states as defined by the same instrument.

THE prophet of the stalwarts lives in Lemars, Iowa. His insanity just fits Iowa republicanism.

OWING to some neglect or inadvertence our correspondent at Athens failed to send us information of the death of Mrs. Emory Speer, which occurred last Sunday morning after a long and painful illness marked by alternate hope and fear on the part of her husband and friends and on her part by the gentle and uncomplaining patience of a truly noble and heroic nature. The news of the death of this estimable lady will carry grief to thousands of friends throughout the country, and in the midst of his grief and despair, the young husband will have the consolation—however inadequate it may be—of knowing that he has the warmest sympathies of all true and tender hearts. Mrs. Speer was one of the most accomplished ladies in the land. Of rare intellectual culture, she was the center and attraction of every circle in which she moved—a fitting companion and helpmate for her gifted young husband. She leaves a family of five little children.

WE have never given up the idea of reforming Iowa. And if we can't reform it by argument we will get a two dollar bill changed and buy a democratic majority.

THE voice of Bill Chandler is still for Blaine. In this business he stands upon the same platform with the Hon. Abigail Dodge, Esq.

BLANTON DUNCAN says Jefferson Davis will finally bring up in the republican party. Blant, it will be remembered, has long been one of the most valuable politicians in the south. He is an irredeemably good man.

IN GENERAL.

—The older an egg becomes the more it is apt to impress one with its addle-essence.

—Negroes are never sun-struck. The Chicago Tribune thinks the reason is that the sun doesn't go for their shins.

—Never mind the freckles on her face, young man; they don't strike through to her heart.

—A pretty girl won a musket in a French lottery. When they gave it to her she asked, "Don't they give a soldier with it?"

—"Your time has come" remarked Mrs. Nobbs, as the jeweler's boy brought in her husband's watch.

—An exchange says "Sitting Bull is a Mason." He certainly is a member of the Lodge—the Indian lodge.

—The correspondents say that there is a good deal of love making in Rome, which reminds us to say that when you are in Rome do as Romeo did.

—London theaters have been packed in hot weather to witness a new play called "Drink." Lots of people went to see whether it was ginger ale or gin and sugar.

—He blew into his gun to see
If loading up was needed;
The jury to a man agree
That the gun blew after he did.

—It doesn't do to look squint-eyed at a man with a pistol in Texas, unless you prefer to look like a porous plaster.—Herald, P. I.

—Professor Pierce says there are 500,000,000 comets whirling madly around within our sun's sphere's, not counting David Davis.

—The ex-khedive is going to enjoy a peaceful old age in the bosom of his family. The bosom of his family is an aggregate of forty-odd.

—Chinese ladies, heathen though they are, would sooner be sent to prison than to put on red stockings and set their hats back on their heads.

—The woman who eloped with a man with a cork leg excused herself by stating that she was only trying to help a poor cripple along.

—Grant's principles won't allow him to stand by and watch a game of poker. He considers time so spent as worse than wasted.

—Baltimore churches are always wrangling about which has the tallest steepie, but we don't remember of seeing any dispute as to which has the most religion.

—Wives of great men oft remind us;
We should pick our wives with care;
So we may not leave behind us
Half our natural crop of hair.
—[New York Graphic.

—"Will you insert this obituary?" asked a gentleman of an editor. "I ask it because I know the 'doc' had a great many friends about here who would be glad to hear of it's death."

—On the return of a couple to Simsbury, Conn., from their wedding tour, a party of girls met them at the train, put them into a carriage, took hold of the shafts, and drew them to their new home.

—Never judge a woman by the clothes she wears. Many a fascinating female covered with flounces toes in to such an extent that when she walks her feet look like a triangle with the base omitted.—Elmira Gazette.

—A story is told of Chivac, the duke of Orleans' physician. He never noticed that he was ill, being so anxious about the health of others; but one day he felt his own pulse and said: "He is a dead man; I have been called in too late."

—When a Chinaman makes love to a girl, he doesn't rave about his heart panting for her, etc. Nor she simply tells her that he loves her better than he does rats, and she believes him.—New York Telegram.

A certain young lady who was behindhand in her summer outfit surprised her parents the other day by asking why she was unlike George Washington. When they gave it up, she told them, because she had no little hat yet.

—If we had to judge from appearances, we should say that some parents think "bringing up a child in the way he should go" is getting a butcher's grip on his ear and elevating him up the rear staircase two or three times a day.

—A young girl at Georgetown, Delaware, the other day, was so tickled or frightened at the idea of matrimony that she swooned away during the marriage ceremony. It is unnecessary to say that she soon recovered sufficiently to have the silken knot effectually tied.

—"I didn't at all expect company today," said a lady to her visitors, with a not very pleasant look, "but I hope you will make yourselves at home." "Yes, indeed," replied one of them, starting off, "I will make myself at home as quick as possible."

—There are very few people from the south at the Saratoga hotels. Four or five are registered from Georgia, and there are a few children who never performed an hour's service. Kemper, one of the black ornaments of the board, has four brothers in the same sort of places; and two of the Wickers—who did not promise John Sherman's famous written pledge to union soldiers in New Orleans, who want offices, are induced to stir up a row at their exclusion in favor of the returning boarders.

A Complete Triumph.

Knoxville Reporter.

The friends of Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, are not confined to that state. The noble old gentleman number them by the thousands wherever he is known, and not one of them but will be glad to hear that the Georgia legislature has almost unanimously adopted a resolution completely exonerating him from all charges made against his official conduct. The gallant and Christian old man has gained a complete triumph, in spite of the exertions of his enemies.

The First Breach.

New York Star.

The "hard times" are largely due to the departure of the government from democratic principles, which besides other great wrongs, has bred a vast increase of taxation. In the last fourteen years the federal treasury has handled over ten thousand millions of dollars. Of these more than four thousand five hundred millions have been directly taken from the people as taxes. These taxes would have never been prayed for by the republican party in congress and the country. While the facts are not fully known, and perhaps never will be, the boss system, conclusively show that the secrecy wherewith this money has been handled covers the source of living of an army of political deadbeats, the springs to wealth of thousands of successful jobbers, the support of hundreds of successful journals, and the means whereby republican hold on power has been prolonged. The foe is intrenched in the treasury as a strong and feed supplied fortress. The people have been made to believe that the treasury has been honestly administered, and the Glover report makes the first real, undeniable breach in that intrenchment.

Spinner's Testimony.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

General Spinner, in giving his testimony before the Glover committee, declared that "they have a rule that nothing must be divulged that takes place in the treasury department." This, of course, accounts for the large defalcations, alterations and secret issues of bonds and greenbacks which it is so difficult to trace because of the difficulty of back-covering in use by the defaulters. Spinner also stated that the public debt since the war would be a glorious vindication of Governor Colquitt against the sneers of some of the political jacobins who have been seeking to ride into place and power over his downfall.

Oh, You Cunning Rads!

New York Times.

Instead of making the Yazoo events the groundwork of an irritating sectionalism, should they not be regarded as evidence of the necessity for moderating the tone of republican discussion, and adopting toward a growing section of the southern population tactics different from those ordinarily employed? A wise discrimination was never more required than now. The south is not solid in the sense that implies an absence of causes tending to produce democratic disintegration. Whether the immediate effect of independent movements be serious or not, the fact that a healthy undercurrent of independence exists, and that it is fed by springs scattered among the wealth, intelligence and character of the whites, is exceedingly important. Of course, from one point of view, a republican current, drawing its strength from similar sources, would be preferable. But in politics we must deal with things as they are; and in southern affairs everything indicates the value of a genuine independent movement as the agency most likely to be effective in opposition to the Bourbon democracy. Undoubtedly, the movement as at present seen affords some ground for critic sm. As far as it goes, however, it is a healthy movement; it appears to be a sign of good things to come; and the least that northern republicans should do is to recognize its significance, to add it when practicable, and to bear its difficulties in mind when judging of tendencies and forces in the southern states.

The First Breach.

New York Star.

The "hard times" are largely due to the departure of the government from democratic principles, which besides other great wrongs, has bred a vast increase of taxation. In the last fourteen years the federal treasury has handled over ten thousand millions of dollars. Of these more than four thousand five hundred millions have been directly taken from the people as taxes. These taxes would have never been prayed for by the republican party in congress and the country. While the facts are not fully known, and perhaps never will be, the boss system, conclusively show that the secrecy wherewith this money has been handled covers the source of living of an army of political deadbeats, the springs to wealth of thousands of successful jobbers, the support of hundreds of successful journals, and the means whereby republican hold on power has been prolonged. The foe is intrenched in the treasury as a strong and feed supplied fortress. The people have been made to believe that the treasury has been honestly administered, and the Glover report makes the first real, undeniable breach in that intrenchment.

Let Us Have Proof.

Springfield Republican.

The published abstracts of the Glover report makes it necessary that the evidence on which it is taken be published at the next session of congress. If the statements of fraud, defalcation and perjury, with which the report is full, are false, the publication of the evidence on which it is founded will give the best means of disproving them. If they are true, the country ought to have the proof without delay.

Too Flimsy.

Springfield Republican.

There appears to be small likelihood that Mrs. Davis will bequeathing Jefferson Davis her fortune of a quarter of a million will be successfully contested. The heirs, at last advices, were endeavoring to find some lawyer who would take the case on a contingent fee, but so far the evidence of undue influence appears to be too flimsy to make it probable that any lawyer will take up the contest.

Hancock's Stronghold.

Houston Telegram.

There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt but General Hancock is the choice of the Texas democracy for the nomination for president, and the Tilden men may put that in their pipes and smoke it. Texas can never forget the general's manly action at the close of the war, when the state civil instead of military government.

Retaliation.

Baltimore Gazette.

Grant will probably withdraw his son-in-law and daughter from England at once. The snubbing which he has received in Japan calls for retaliatory measures.

Making Light.

New York Star.

Edison says the newspapers make light of his latest invention more successfully than he can do it himself.

Patience and Preserves.

Kansas City Times.

Mr. Hayes is engaged in canning a large supply of vetoes for winter use.

The Country's Need.

Denver Tribune.

What this country needs at present is not a standard bearer, but a double-standard bearer.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MCCLELLAN—Died at the residence of Mrs A. M. Wynn, No. 462 Decatur street, on the morning of August 3d, 1879, Mrs. Mary McClellan, of Talladega. Her remains were carried to her home in Talladega, to be deposited by her husband, mother and children.

EDUCATIONAL.

Emory College,

ORGANIZED 1837.

THE FALL TERM OPENS THE FIRST Wednesday in October. College year continues for nine months; vacation embraces July, August, September. 600 aug7 d-m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL,

Petersburg, Virginia.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR UNIVERSITY or Virginia and other Colleges; highly recommended by faculty of University; location healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogue address W. GORDON McCABE, Principal. 603 aug7 d2m thur fri tues

F. M. FARLEY,

COTTON FACTOR

96 Bay Street,

Savannah, Georgia.

600 aug7 d2m

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of poorer and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy & beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety many a drunkard, health, perfect wreck to usefulness and prosperity."

For sale by all Druggists. MARSH, Wholesale Agt. 303 jan21y tues thur fri sat & wk nr ex read m

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

Sold by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agts. and Retail, Atlanta. 303 jan21y tues thur fri sat & wk nr ex read m

CUNNINGHAM WAREHOUSE.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 1, 1879.

HAVING PLACED MR. A. S. COHEN IN charge of my Warehouse, I respectfully refer all parties to him for Cheap, Centrally located and easily accessible

STORAGE,

With LOW RATE OF INSURANCE, and confidently assure my patrons and the general public that all business intru-ted to his care will meet with prompt and careful attention.

A. T. CUNNINGHAM,

16 aug7 d1w Per R. WAYNE WILSON, Attorney.

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN—

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE, Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, House-furnishing Goods AND METAL ROOFING, Corner Broad & Reuter Streets ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., July, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 13th, 5:00 p m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

	No. 2 EAST DAILY.		No. 1 WEST DAILY.
Lv's Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv's Augusta	7 55 a m
Ar. Athens	9 35 a m	" Macon	7 05 a m
" Washington	2 00 p m	" Milledgeville	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milledgeville	3 35 p m	" Washington	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	8 25 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily—Except Sundays.)

Lv's Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv's Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 3 EAST DAILY. NO. 3 WEST DAILY.

Lv's Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv's Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta & Pullman's Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

DYSPEPSIN,

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent physicians, has resulted in the selection of such of them as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure in any cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. 421 june26 d6m

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Perfect Protection Against Lightning.

THIS ELEMENT HAS, FOR TIMES PAST, caused destruction and death, notwithstanding the various preventive means adopted, until recently our scientific minds are drawing pay from the real secret of the situation. To Mr. J. C. Burgess, of Newport, Kentucky, the citizens of the United States will ever be under obligation for absolute protection. Messrs. J. C. Burgess & Sons have been appointed Agents for the State of Georgia. No. 64 and 66 Peachtree street, where all desiring to become Agents can get explanatory circulars in regard to terms for this new method of Protection Against Lightning.

J. WARLICK & SONS, Agents for the State of Georgia. 578 july27 d3m

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING BREAD PREPARATION THE HEALTHY & NUTRITIOUS BAKING POWDER

Invented by E. N. Horsford, late Professor in Harvard University.

This reliable Preparation still stands at the head or making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

The cost is about fifty per cent less than ordinary Baking Powder, and the product is better.

The most eminent medical and chemical authorities in the world testify to its superior qualities.

BARON LIEBIG, the greatest chemist of the age, says: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind."

DR. M. H. HENRY, the eminent New York Physician, says: "The use of Horsford's Bread Preparation offers admirable means for the introduction of a valuable element into the system with the food of every day life."

PROF. J. C. BOOTH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished chemist, says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your Preparation as a superior substitute for cream of tartar in the preparation of bread."

If your grocer has not got it send a three cent stamp to the manufacturers for a sample, or 35 cents in stamps for a regular package, post paid.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 31 1 mayl5 d&w 6m tues th f r sa d&w 6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

Porter Springs.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO REMEMber, during the hot weather, that PORTER SPRINGS is near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, that its altitude is about 2,000 feet; that Blankets are needed every night during the summer: that its water always cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Kidneys: that the mineral water is tonic and the mountain air is tonic: that the Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Billiard Tables, Ten-Pin Alley are all FREE: that Porter Springs is the ONLY PLACE in Northeast Georgia employing a band and Orchestra; that the House is kept as well as any in Georgia, and that with all these advantages Board is only thirty dollars per month. J. R. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors. 457 july23 d1m

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.

HARRISON PHOEBUS, ay13 d3m Proprietor

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,

(2 miles East Gainesville P. O., Hall county, Ga.)

BOARD REDUCED.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH; Seven Dollars per week. Children and Servants Fifteen Dollars per month. 505 july26 d4w EDW. W. HOLLAND.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE RESORT IN THE SOUTH.

Stanton House,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIS SPACIOUS HOTEL IS MOST ELEGANTly furnished, has perfect ventilation, commodious grounds, courteous attention and the table is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.

The Scenery—From the Stanton House is simply grand. The cloud capped peak of "Old Lookout" Mountain, towering 2,000 feet above the plain, stands a tireless sentinel keeping a faithful watch over the inhabitants of Chattanooga, where the Scenery is Grand beyond Description. The traveler can view six different States from the top of "Lookout." To the east, in full view from the verandah of the "Stanton House," lies the Battle-ground of Missionary Ridge, with its line of redoubts and fortifications still extant; the National Cemetery lying in the rear; the renowned Battle-field of Chickamauga only seven miles distant.

The Climate of Chattanooga is surpassed by none other—the air is healthful and invigorating. During the hot sultry months the rooms of the Stanton House are always kept cool by a pleasant breeze ever present in the valley.

To allow all the benefits and comforts of "This Palace Hotel" Tickets will be sold by the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return, including one week's board at the Stanton House, for $12.00; including two week's board at Stanton House, for $18.00; including three week's board at Stanton House, for $24.00, and for a longer time at same rates. Parties of ten or more can obtain very low rate for excursion for a shorter time than one week. By personal attention to the wants of guests we endeavor to make all feel at home. Come and see us. For particulars address

GOODNOW & CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. 405 july20 d1m

PIEDMONT HOTEL,

Gainesville, Ga.

THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on every floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, in suit or single, especially adapted for comfort and convenience in summer. The water and climate are unsurpassed. The accommodations in all respects first-class. To all who may make this their home during the heated term we promise to make their stay at the Piedmont comfortable and satisfactory.

Rates of Board, per day $2; per week $10, and special rates for more than a week for families. 405 june25 d2m J. S SCHELL, Manager.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HEALTH

HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.

THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with fruit the country affords at all seasons. Two miles from depot, with good board, to Mule, Piano, Ball Room, Amusements—Band of Ten Pieces. Two bowling alleys ninety feet; forty by sixty feet; Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Tennis, Quoits, Base Ball Ground, cool breeze, Blue Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.

EDW. W. HOLLAND, Proprietor. a r25 d4m sat tues thur

Board in Nacoochee Valley.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE of the Hotel at this place and is prepared to furnish a pleasant home, with good board, to those who desire to escape the oppressive heat of summer.

This beautiful valley, surrounded by spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and having an altitude of nearly seventeen hundred feet and a most delightful bracing mountain atmosphere, is unsurpassed in attractions as a

SUMMER RESORT.

She refers by permission to C. L. Williams, Esq., Little, Atlanta, and Dr. H. L. Battle, Nacoochee; Dr. Geo. Adams, Gainesville, Ga.

For terms and further information address

Mrs. LIZZIE G. JOHNSON, 256 june15 d3m sun tues thur Nacoochee, Ga.

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1879—11th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for educational and charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, by which contract a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $850,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
2 Capital Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of 500		10,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
200 Prizes of 50		10,000
500 Prizes of 20		10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100		900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 167 julys d&w4w

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky

11th

Popular Month Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., At Macauley's Theater, In the City of Louisville, on

Saturday, August 30, 1879.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF LOTTERIES.

Grand and Unprecedented Success of the New Features.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $1, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$20,000
1 Prize		10,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes 500 each		10,000
100 Prizes 100 each		10,000
200 Prizes 50 each		10,000
500 Prizes 20 each		10,000
1000 Prizes 10 each		10,000
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 100 each, " "		1,800
1,960 Prizes, " "		900
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.		$112,400
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.		

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawings published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Secty, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky. 55 aug4 d1m tues thur sat wky aug12 19 26

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free—For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

ROSADALIS

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

A FLOYD COUNTY FARM AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE HOOPER PLACE, 6 MILES FROM ROME, on the Coosa river, 710 acres, 300 in cultivation, and 100 fine river bottom. Well improved and one of the most desirable farms in Floyd county. Sale, first Tuesday in November next. Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years. A. E. ROSS, 586 aug1 d&w2m aug4 oct Administrator.

G. W. ADAIR ..... Auctioneer.

2 Gilt Edge Central Business Houses

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock: Lot—A Lot No. 55, 25x45, on Broad street, with 3-story Brick Building, first floor shop. Three rooms each on 2d and 3d floor, all rented. Lot 24, on Alabama street, fronting on Broad street property. Cow. White woman who can Cook and Milk a 2 feet alley running to Forsyth in the rear, with new first-class Brick Building. First floor Carriage Depository. Second floor, 5 elegant Rooms for family residence. Water and gas connections and tenements. All in use and rented. Sold with approved titles and without reserve for Cash. Parties wanting first-class Central Rent Paying Property, examine it and attend the sale. G. W. ADAIR. 9.0 aug7 d3t aug7 10 12

AMUSEMENTS.

Special Trains for Commencement

—AT—

State University, Athens, Ga.

THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS WILL BE made between Atlanta and Athens via Air-Line and Northeastern Railroads during Commencement Week. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1879, trains as follows:

Leave Atlanta at	4:00 a. m.	and	3:30 p. m
Arrive at Athens	9:00 "		4:00 "
Leave Athens	5:00 "		4:05 "
Arrive at Atlanta	11:30 "		10:30 "

On Thursday and Friday, August 7th and 8th:

Leave Athens at	6:45 a. m.	and	4:05 p. m
Arrive in Atlanta	11:30 "		9:00 "
Leave Atlanta	4:00 "		12:30 "
Arrive at Athens	11:00 "		3:30 "

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

Dr. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a Symptomatic, Preventive, and a Purifying Tonic. Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy secretions are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their great value. Every pound of flesh the body, hence the efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, and kindred affections of the liver, such as constipation, sour stomach, sick headache, loss of appetite, dizziness of the head, want of strength to the system, &c., will be found invaluable.

Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.

Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

6 dbl&tf thur sat sues & wly fol read mat

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is a no innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —o.—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF The National Bell Telephone Co

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First—It furnishes the Bell Telephone, with its electric call bell, at your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher, or dry goods store; call a carriage, or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going personally and consume with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any concelvable purpose. Rates: Per hour 25 cents; half hour 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by District Messengers for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it cost?

For the use of business the rental for Signal Bell and two telephones is $60.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and bell, $40.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put in good repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not extravagant, being, in the actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of 100 or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, YOU CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent
J. O. ZTTLER, Manager. may4tf

THE BOYLE Ice Machine Co.

—OF—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Pure Clear Ice of any size and thickness. Also REFRIGERATING MACHINES for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the Trade. No payments till the quired Ice Machine has been fully tested. For particulars as to details, apply to or address

WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of Ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, is of the most perfect and substantial character. Having owned an Ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.

jan 9 tu fr tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
24 may18 d3m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The aggregate value of whole property in Talbot county is $1,197,522.

—The caterpillar has made his appearance in some cotton fields in Macon county.

—Mr. William Minor will put up a splendid new hotel in Montezuma.

—Mrs. M. O. Coleman's pond, in Emanuel county, was drawn off one day last week, and five bushels of fish were captured.

—Swainesboro Herald: We learn that Messrs. Wadley commenced work on their railroad extension last Friday.

—Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Talbot county, has a cross-cut saw which has been in use eighty years.

—Augusta News: Atlanta is the only southern city that has not quarantined against the yellow fever.

—Twenty shares Augusta factory stock sold in that city on Tuesday for $126.185; ten shares for $125 25.

—Macon Telegraph: Mr. Charlie Herbst is quarantined in Maysville, Kentucky. He will probably take the back track and come to Macon via New York and the ocean steamers.

—Sylvania Telephone: There is a gentleman in this county who has been married four years, and during that time his wife has presented him with five babies, and none of them were twins, either.

—A meeting will be held in Swainsboro on Saturday next, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of money that can be raised to build the projected railroad to Cawoochee, a distance of four and a quarter miles.

—Elberton Gazette: Our townsman, Dr. M. P. Deadwyler, has thirty-five bee-hives, out of which he gathers near 500 pounds of honey at a robbing. He has the improved hive, and the honey made by his bees is the whitest and purest we have seen. This article sells in Elberton for from 8 to 12½ cents per pound.

—Colonel R. E. Conner, of Clay county, exhibits an ear of corn, fully cured, of this year's crop. He plated it the last week of January, and on August 1st sent ten bushels to mill to be ground.

—Walton County Vidette: Atlanta is just now interested over the proposition of some experienced teachers to establish in her midst a literary college of the highest order. The capital of Georgia with all her superior advantages is the place for such an institution. We wish the enterprise unbounded success.

—Columbus Sun: Captain C. B. Howard arrived in the city yesterday. It is probable he will put his convict hands at work on the North and South railroad. No contract, however, has yet been entered into. As the road is to be finished to Chipley by October 1st, more hands will be necessary, and Captain Howard will no doubt get the job.

—Elberton Gazette: The rains throughout this section of Georgia have been quite general and heavy. Cotton has thrown off a great deal, but will yet have probably as much fruit as it can well stand, and the crop will possibly reach an average one. The corn crop was greatly benefitted by the rains, and hopes of half a crop are now entertained.

—Hartwell Sun: At Mrs. Margery Shelton's sale last week, a cow, with a good bell and a leather collar on that was worth one dollar and seventy-five cents, all together, only brought one dollar. A large ox sold for one dollar, and a good young ox that plowed well and worked well in shafts, only brought the insignificant sum of $3.00 All on long credit. So much for a county that sells its stock run out. We see cows in this town so poor that it takes three of them, standing side by side, to make a shadow.

—Walton County Vidette: Atlanta has scarcely known open her gates to the yellow fever refugees and welcomes them with cordial hospitality. There is much in this which challenges our admiration, and we know of nothing more akin to it than that true heroic bravery which makes a man face death on the field of battle without a tremor—because of duty. This spirit must inoculate her, because she cannot claim immunity from the disease. Oh! for more Atlantas.

—The stockholders of the Sandersville and Tennille railroad met recently and elected the following named gentlemen as a board of directors: C. R. Pringle, M. Newman, A. Matthis, J. N. Gilmore, R. L. Warthen, S. B. Jones and B. D. Evans. All the old officers were unanimously re-elected. The road is in a flourishing condition. The receipts and disbursements of the road for the year ending July 31, 1879, are as follows: Receipts, $4,344.63; expenses $2,370.89; net proceeds $1,973.74. The gross receipts are 11 per cent greater than last year, and the expenses 9 per cent less.

—Macon Telegraph: The damage resulting to the crops in the swamp lands below the city, by the recent freshet in the river, is variously estimated—at from a quarter to a third of the crop. In many places the water reached up to and covered the corn on the tall stalks. All corn so deluged will sour and be worthless, both for man and beast. The many acres of cotton lands was entirely submerged, and the bolls will, when scorched by the sun, fall off from the stalk. In the upper portion of the swamp, where it was narrower, the damage is greater, but, further down, the water being spread out over a greater surface, consequently did not do nearly so much damage. In places the expanse of water extended six or seven miles across. Some of the planters think their crops are almost untouched. A number have gone to doing what they can in the way of drainage, as the water, if it remain around the roots of the crops under the action of the sun's rays, will have a very deleterious effect on them.

THE TOOMBS INTERVIEW.

Mr. Henry W. Grady's Explanation as to how it was Obtained.

Athens Watchman.

We take pleasure in giving place to the following card from Henry W. Grady, Esq., in reference to a recent statement made by a correspondent of the Watchman:

ATLANTA, GA., July 25—Editors Watchman: The following is clipped from an anonymous correspondence in your paper:

"Robert Toombs said at the Kimball house the other day, that he was not interviewed by Grady; that Grady heard him talking to some gentlemen and fraudulently appropriated what was said, and then went off and misstated it."

I do not believe General Toombs ever made that remark seriously. If he did, he was under some artificial stimulus, and did not engage the public mind. The truth is this: I met General Toombs on the street, and told him I desired to have a long talk with him, for the purpose of writing up his life and opinions for the Philadelphia Times. He consented willingly. I invited him into The Constitution office, where we could be more deliberate and quiet, and explained in his presence to Messrs. Hemphill and Howell what we were at, and invited them to stay and hear the talk. They did so and heard every word. In order to be perfectly accurate, I took notes of the conversation—General Toombs frequently pausing for me to fix some date or remark on my paper, and frequently saying: "Don't publish this remark, as it relates only to private affairs;" or "leave out this digression, as it is not important to the public." I have these notes now with the word "Omit" written over several items that had gone to paper before he said they were private. Since the interview has appeared General Toombs has, in the presence of prominent gentlemen, thanked me for the interview and expressed great gratification over it. He has so expressed himself to many others, whose names are known to me.

I seldom take the trouble to correct anything that about me in the public press. I have neither the time nor the inclination to do so, and frequently submit to misrepresentations rather than waste my time or annoy the public with personal cards. But I have thought it proper to correct this report, as an important person is made responsible for it. I have this to say in conclusion: I have never in my life, published a private conversation, without first procuring the fullest permission to do so, and defy proof to the contrary. Gen. Toombs's interview was not only authorized, and delivered solely to me and at my request for public use, but it is accurate in every detail, and this I stand ready to prove incontestibly, whenever Gen. Toombs formally authorizes a serious contradiction of either point as stated. HENRY W. GRADY.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tired one sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 6, 1879.

There are no changes in the bond and stock market, which remains firm at to-day's quotations.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta City 7s.	93@101
Georgia 6s.....	100	Atlanta City 8s..	105@107
Georgia 6s.....	105@107	Atlanta 10s.....	112@113
Georgia 7s.....	109@110	Augusta City 7s.	102@104
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Sav. City 8s, new	67@ 69
Georgia 8s	103@104	Macon City.....	62@ 65
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Columbus City..	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mor. & W. P. R. R 1st mortgage..	101@103	So. West R.R. 7s	100@102
Atlanta W'k'r 7s.	99@101	M. & W. R.R. 7s	100@102
STOCKS—		W. & A. R.R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds.	105@108
Georgia R. R.....	78@ 80	South Wes R.R.	98@100
Central R. R.....	65@ 67	Atlanta Str't RR.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Noon.—Stocks buoyant. Money easy. Exchange—long $4.82½; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Evening.—Money active at 2@6, closing at 4. Exchange weak at $4.81½@4.82. Governments firm; five 102½; four coupons 106; four per cents 106; four per cents 101⅞. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and irregular.

N. Y. Central	119½	Chicago & N. W.	79⅞
Erie	28⅝	Preferred	95⅝
Lake Shore	95	Island	34½
Illinois Central	90	Western Union	99⅜
Pittsburg	126		
Gold—Clearings	$4,964,959	Currency	$41,757,017
Coin	$1,064,959		

LONDON, August 6.—4:00 p. m.—Consols 97⅝. Erie 20¾. Treasury bills to the value of £1,476,000 were sold yesterday at 13 1-16 per cent per annum for three months bills and 15⅛ for six months bills.

PARIS, August 6—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 65c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

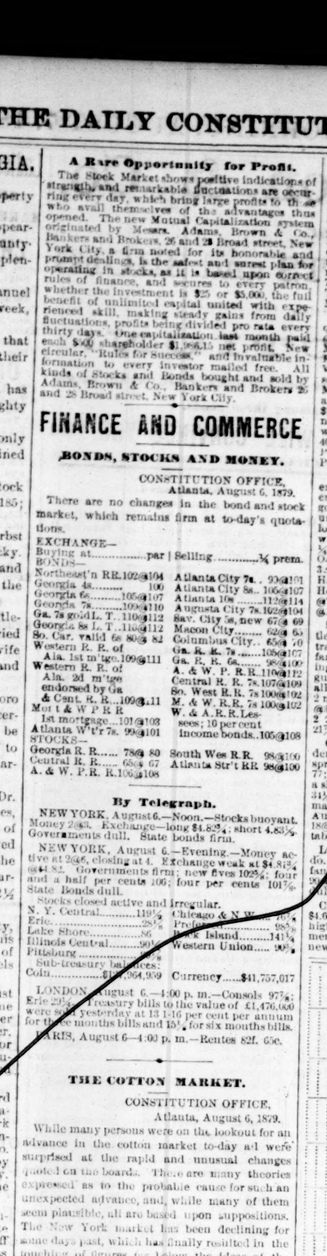
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 6, 1879.

While many persons were on the lookout for an advance in the cotton market to-day and were surprised at the rapid and unusual changes quoted on the boards. There are many theories expressed as to the probable cause for such an unexpected advance, and, while many of them seem plausible, all are based upon suppositions. The New York market has been declining for some days past, which has finally resulted in the touching of figures far below the ideas of the most sanguine operators. But the turning point had to be reached sooner or later—a reaction was inevitable. The late unusual weakness of the New York market, the cessation of operations, the suspension of the Liverpool market and its opening yesterday dull, and deprived of animation, all tend to depress the market beyond its natural range. The state of the market being thus,—the reaction came with a "spring and bound," which threw the market in a corresponding degree upward. As will be seen in the table, the gains for September and October were about ½c. The remaining months, though the advances were not so heavy as this, reached unusual figures.

New York was fairly active to-day, the market showing a high state of excitement; sales amounted to 169,000 bales.

The Liverpool market, which opened this morning flat closed firm, and seems to have watched the New York market with considerable suspicion. Sales in Liverpool to-day 7,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were American.

Owing to the large fluctuations to-day transactions were unusually active, and the opportunities offered speculators were very uncommon.



By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—noon.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 6⅞; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 8,100; American 3,000; futures flat with no buyers under 3-16 decline; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 3-16, 6 5-32, 6⅜@6 5-32; September and October delivery 6 3-16, 6 5-32@6¼; October and November delivery 5 31-32; November and December delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; December and January delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; January and February delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; February and March delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; March and April delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; April and May delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; May and June delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; June and July delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32; July and August delivery 5 27-32@5 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6¼; middling Orleans 6 5-16; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6⅜@6 5-32; September and October delivery 6 5-32@6 3-16; October and November delivery 6@6 1-32; November and December 5 27-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,000 bales; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 7-32@6 3-16; October and November delivery 6 1-16@6.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 6 1-32; November and December delivery 5¾; December and January delivery 5⅝; October delivery 6 3-16; futures firm.

NEW YORK, August 6—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11; middling Orleans 11⅛; sales 412 bales; net receipts none; gross 115; consolidated net receipts 330; exports to Great Britain 953; to channel ports 2,725.

GALVESTON, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 218 bales; gross 471; sales 117; stock 3,123.

NORFOLK, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10 13-16; net receipts 23 bales; gross —; stock 1,599; sales none; exports coastwise 18.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales —; stock 1,701 bales; exports coastwise 8.

BOSTON, August 6.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 53 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 4,956; exports to Great Britain 20.

WILMINGTON, August 6.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales —; stock 149 bales; exports coastwise 4.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales to spinners 243; stock 8,881.

SAVANNAH, August 6.—Cotton dull; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales —; stock 1,376; exports coastwise 23.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Cotton easy but nominal; middling 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 85 bales; gross 92; sales 325; stock 4,283; exports coastwise 1,686.

MOBILE, August 6.—Cotton nominal; lower to sell; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 14 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,021; exports coastwise 60.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, August 6.—Cotton entirely nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 6 bales; shipments —; sales 19.

CHARLESTON, August 6.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 5 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 63.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 6, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Flour—In the west the market ruled dull and inactive; stocks were very light, but the feeling developed was weak and easy for all grades excepting choice family brands. The local market, while quiet, is reported firm, the larger demand being for fine qualities. No changes are reported to-day; superfine $4.00; extra $4.75; family $5.50; extra family $6.00; fancy $6.25@6.50. Wheat—But few changes reported to-day, and transactions were unusually light. The tendency was downward and closed: September 85½; October 84¾; Chicago reports receipts 115,817 bushels; shipments 74,000 bushels. There is a very good local demand for choice wheat, but at present there is none here. The millers' prices quoted yesterday are also quotable to-day; Tennessee choice white $1.10@1.12; Tennessee medium $1.00@1.05; Georgia choice white and amber one; lower grades 85c. Corn—Chicago steady with liberal receipts and shipments. The board shows the market to have advanced to-day. The local market is firm and unchanged. We quote white 70c; yellow 66@68c. Oats—The west is quiet. There is a good local demand for oats at 45c. Meal—In good demand at 67@70c.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Flour easier and quiet; Howard Street and western superfine $2.75@3.50; extra $4.00@4.75; family $5.00@5.85; City Mills superfine $3.00@3.25; extra $4.25@4.75; Howard Street and western family $5.75@6.00; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern higher and firm; western steady; southern red $1.02@1.05; amber $1.07@1.09; No. 1 Maryland $1.10; No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.06½@1.06⅝; September $1.06⅝; October $1.09¾@1.09⅞. Corn, southern nominal; no receipts; western firm; southern white 52; yellow 48. Oats inactive; southern 37@40; western white 37@38; western mixed 35@36; Pennsylvania 37@38. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@14.00.

NEW YORK, August 6—Flour strongly in buyers' favor with a very moderate demand; southern flour dull; common to fair extra $5.00@5.60; good to choice extra $5.75@7.00. Wheat, winter unsettled; opening firmer and closing ¼@¾c lower; spring quiet and about steady; ungraded winter red 94@96c; No. 3 do. $1.06@1.07; No. 2 do. $1.07@1.08; Corn ⅛@⅜c higher with a fair trade; ungraded 43@46c. Oats fairly active, closing a shade firmer; No. 3 2.2½; do. white 2.; No. 2 38¾@38⅞; do. white 37. Hay very firm with a fair trade; shipping 85. Hops fairly active at very full prices; yearlings 4@7; eastern and western 8@12; new New York 7@8.

ST. LOUIS, August 6—Flour weak and very little doing; double extra fall $3.85@3.45; triple extra fall $4.45@4.70; family $4.70@4.80; choice to fancy $4.80@5.00. Wheat active and lower, closing better; No. 2 red fall 89@90 cash and August; 97@98 September; 94¾@95 October; 93¾ all the year; No. 3 do. 85@86. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 31¾@31⅞ August; 32¾ September; 33⅝@33¾ October; 34¼ all the year. Oats higher; No. 2 21⅝@22 cash; 23¾@24 October; No. 3 21¾@22 all the year.

CHICAGO, August 6—Wheat steady and in fair demand but generally lower; No. 1 Chicago spring 94@94½; No. 2 do. 86@ cash; No. 3 do. 77; rejected 61@62. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; high mixed No. 2 33⅝@33¾ cash; 31¼ September and October. Oats in good demand and higher; No. 2 22@22½ cash; 20 August; 19¾ bid September; 24 October; rejected 18@19. Rye—At the close corn was easier but not quotably lower. Oats easier and ½c lower.

LOUISVILLE, August 6—Flour quiet; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@6.50; fancy $5.25@6.00. Wheat dull; red and amber 90c. Corn firmer; white 49; mixed 49. Oats dull; new white 27; mixed 25.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Flour quiet; family $4.0@$5.75. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher at 92@95; receipts 29,000 bushels; shipments 41,000. Corn firmer at 38½@39. Oats dull; new 27@30.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 6—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.70; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25; less than car-loads $2.50 per ½ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 per ½ bbl.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Leather—The market is very firm with business unusually good. The boot and shoe market is firm and steady. Buyers seem more inclined to yield to the advanced prices. The prospect for the fall trade is very promising. There are no changes in the eastern markets reported. The following local prices are as follows: hemlock sole, good, 24@26c; medium 22@24c; C. D. 21c; good white oak sole 33@35c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@35c.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Wool—In the east prices are still firm, though the demand has considerably weakened. The local market is almost bare of stock, yet there is a steady inquiry kept up. There are no changes to report to-day: washed 20@24; unwashed 12@15; hurry 15c.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Plastering Hair—There has been an active demand for hair for some months past, and sales have been larger than ever before. We quote Georgia 28@30 ½ bu.; western 25@30; latha, car-load, $2.50 @ M; less quantities $2.75 @ M.

ATLANTA, August 6—Paper—Market steady at quotations. Manilla paper No. 1 8½@9 lb; No. 2 7½@8 lb; No. 3 6½@7 lb; wrapping 4½@5 lb; straw 2½ @3 lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@6¾; for wheat, 8@8¼; second-hand 5½ 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Hay—In the west a fair inquiry is reported. The home market firm at quotations: $1.10 for choice Timothy; $1.00@1.05 for mixed.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Hides—The advance quoted yesterday is firmly mained. We quote: Dry flint 11; dry salt 10@ 11; wet salted 6½@7.

NEW YORK, August 6—Wool firm and quiet; domestic fleece 32@45; pulled 18@40; unwashed 9@30; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Bagging—Is offered here at reported quotations; 1¾ lbs 11c; 2lbs 11½c.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.00@$1.05 for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Rosin dull at $1.27½@$1.30. Turpentine quiet at 26½@27.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 80c.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Cotton Ties—Are held at $2.55.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Bulk meats—The west is reported firm with movements moderately active. The fluctuations as reported by the Chicago board were quite insignificant, and not affecting this market. Our merchants report business very good. The market is firm at 5½@5¾. Chicago reports hog receipts to-day 9,500. Bacon—In excellent demand with light stock offering. Sugar-cured hams are in active request at 11@11c; shoulders are firm and steady at 5c; bright small sides 6½c; plain hams 7@8c. But little breakfast bacon on market, which is held at 8½@9c. Mess Pork—Chicago declined to-day about a point. Lard—The west is rather weak and the loss for September and October was 10 points. The local market is firm and unchanged; tierces 8¾; refined 8¾@9; kegs, cans, etc., 9@9¼.

CINCINNATI, August 6—Pork steady and firm at $8.50@8.75. Lard dull and nominal; current make 5½ bid. Bulk Meats in fair demand; shoulders 3.25; clear ribs 4.32½@4.35; clear sides 4½. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5.00; clear ribs 4.85@4.90; clear sides 5.15@5.25.

NEW YORK, August 6—Pork in buyers' favor with a moderate business; new mess spot quoted at $8.75; September $8.60. Middles dull and weak; long clear 4 9-32½; short clear 5½; long and short clear 5. Lard lower with a moderate trade; prime steam, spot 5.80.

LOUISVILLE, August 6—Pork strong at $10.00. Lard strong; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; do. kegs 8¾. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 3¼; clear ribs 4½; clear sides 4¾. Bacon strong; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 5¼. Sugar-cured Hams 9@11.

BALTIMORE, August 6—Provisions firmer; Mess pork $10.25. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3¼; clear rib sides 4¾; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5¼. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; hams 11@12. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

ST. LOUIS, August 6—Pork quiet at $8.80@8.90. Bulk meats quiet; car lots of clear ribs 4.30 @4.35, f. o. b.; clear sides 4¾@4.55. Bacon quiet; clear ribs 4.80@5; clear sides 5.30@5.35. Lard, none offering.

CHICAGO, August 6—Pork dull, weak and lower; $8.30@8.25 cash. Lard dull, weak and lower; 5.37½@5.40 cash. Bulk meats dull and steady.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 6.—The market is steady with a moderate activity of some lines of goods. Coffee is steady and follows old government Java 28@30; Rio 11½@ 17½. Roasted Coffee—Fair demand and government Java 30@32; choice do. 32@34; fair 18@19. Sugars—Eastern markets continue strong and prices are well maintained. There is a fair stock of sugars now on our market, which are selling at prices reported. We quote: A sugar 9¾; granulated 10¾@10¾; cut loaf 10; powdered 10; extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾@8¾. New Orleans sugar in moderate demand at 7¾@9. Molasses—Business is very fair, with good stock now offered; hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In fair demand at quotations. Sorghum in fair sale at 20@30c. New Orleans molasses 55c; do prime 50c; do. good 44@46c; reboiled 44@70; refined 40@50. Tea—Market quiet with sales moderate: Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@70; Young Hyson 30@75; English breakfast 30@55. Spices—No changes. Pepper is quiet at 17½, showing a small advance; allspice best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.20; nutmegs 85; advanced a shade higher, and aired at $1.10@$1.25; mustard, best, 30; medium 24@25; fine 20@30. Crackers—The market is very quiet and unchanged. Boston butter soda, XX system 7c; soda XX 4¼; soda XXX 5c; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snap 6½. Market firm. Lemons—In fair demand; barrels, $6.00@$7.00. No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $4.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.00@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—Market steady; fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, August 6—Coffee very quiet and rather weak; Rio cargoes quoted at 11½@11⅝; job lots 11⅝@16; no sales. Sugar dull and in buyers' favor; fair to good refining quoted at 6¼@6⅜; prime 7; refined weak and very dull; standard A 8⅝; granulated and powdered 8⅝@8¾. Molasses dull and nominally unchanged. Rice firm with a moderate business; Carolina 6¾@7¼; Louisiana 6¼@7¾.

CINCINNATI, August 6—Sugar quiet; hards 9@9¾; A white 8¾@8¾; New Orleans 6¾@7¼.

BALTIMORE, August 6—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 11¾@11¾. Sugar, A soft 8¾.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Eggs—Scarce and in good demand. We quote the market at 10c, though better prices were obtained for small lots yesterday. Our dealers think the market will be no lower this season. Butter—Market firm with but little choice left now offered. The prices below are quoted to-day: choice Tennessee at 20c; medium 15c; low grades 12½@13c. Poultry—Market stocked; demand steady; spring chickens, small, 20@25c; medium 12½@15c; hens in fair demand at 20@22½c; ducks 15c. Tennessee—Notice in by our gardeners. Sweet Potatoes—New are in active request and the stock here is limited: $1.25 per bushel is asked. Irish Potatoes—In demand at 90@$1.00 per bushel. Cabbage—Market well supplied; demand only moderate. Feathers — Very few on the market with a very fair demand: choice new white geese 45c; prime 40@42½c. Dried Fruit—None on market, but there is a very good demand here and choice fruit will sell easily. Cheese—Is now quoted at 8@10c. Beeswax 20c; shade dairy 15@16; prime western reserve 13@14; prime central Ohio 12@13.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Butter firm; prime to choice western packed 12@14. Eggs steady at 10@11.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Market is active for the season. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $5.50@$6.00; gin, domestic $1.50@ $2.50; imported $4.00@$6.00; brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.00; imported $5.00@$8.00; brandy, double distilled, $3.00@$4.00; Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s and Hennessy's brands $5.00@$6.00; Georgia made, $1.75; apple brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; sauterne $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1.03.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Whisky steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Whisky steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Whisky firm at $1.03 @1.07½.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Whisky steady at $1.05

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, August 6.—Dealers say that trade is better since the rains. Opium has advanced a little as will be seen below. Market steady. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c. Epsom salts 3@4c; blue stone 6½@7½c; alum 3½@ 4; cochineal 85@$1.00; magnesia, carb. 25@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 22@40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.50@$6.00; quinine $3.00@$4.00; calomel 76 @$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90@$1.00. Castor oil $1.60@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 60@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@ $3.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 40@60; turpentine 32@45. White lead 5½@8; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.50; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75c@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅜d; in New York at 11c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, areas of rain, continued high temperature with no decided change in the barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 6, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.94	77	86	W.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Augusta	29.9	81	83	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Corricana	29.88	68	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.98	84	79	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.97	86	79	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.06	86	70	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.01	81	83	S.	Gent	.00	Cl ar.
Montgomery	29.94	81	87	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.01	81	81	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.98	82	79	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*One cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 99, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 6, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.96	81	78	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.93	89	63	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.89	86	60	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
4.26	29.89	86	60	W.	Gentle	.32	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.94	77	86	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	29.94	77	86	W.	Gentle	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar..... 29.933 | Maximum ther..... 91
Mean daily ther..... 80.5 | Minimum ther..... 75
Mean daily humid. 77.7 | Total rainfall..... .32

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine.
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine.
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine.
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker No. 24.
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker No. 9.
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine.
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Rug Machine.
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will rip with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

GRIGGS & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
8 8 mar25,'79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

University School—W. Gordon McCabe.
Cotton Factor—F. M. Farley.
Excursion to Tybee—Central Railroad.
Attorney at Law—Calvin George.
Gilt Edge Central Property—G. W. Adair.
Funeral notice of Mrs. Mary McClellan.
Fall Term—Emory College.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 7, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—H. Dempsey, of Augusta, is in the city.

—C. A. Nutting, of Macon, is at the Kimball.

—Thomas C. Mitchell, of Thomasville, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Ira E. Stanley, of Cochran, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Henry Cohen and Willeforce Daniel, of Augusta, are guests of the Kimball.

—J. S. Davis and A. W. Jones, of Burke county, are in the city on a short stay.

—A. Richardson, of Lexington, is a guest of the Kimball.

—A. R. Burdett, one of the leading cotton buyers of Newnan, is in the city.

—R. S. Lanier and wife, of Macon, are guests of the Kimball.

—A. T. Newsome and wife, of Macon, are in the city.

—S. S. Floyd, of Madison, was in the city yesterday.

—R. R. Brean, of New York, paid Atlanta one of his flying visits yesterday.

—C. H. Brock, captain of the steamer Florence, of Savannah, is at the Markham.

—M. Furchgott and lady, of Charleston, are in the city stopping at the Markham.

—J. S. Crocket and lady, of McDonough, are at the Markham.

—Mary Brown and Miss Brewer, of Gainesville, have rooms at the Markham.

—Wm. Gibson, one of the leading lawyers of Augusta, is at the Markham.

—J. C. Spring, of St. Louis, and E. Mattenhagen, of Cincinnati, are registered at the Markham.

—N. Freerson, Master Freerson and Mrs. Sanford, of Savannah, have rooms at the Markham.

—Oliver T. Jennings, manager of the Glade gold mines, near Gainesville, is in the city.

—W. M. Weaver, one of the popular spirits of Greensboro, is in the city, a guest of the Kimball.

—Uncle Jimmie Anderson, the same who presides at the wheel of the Covington Star, was in the city yesterday.

—Claiborne Snead, judge of the Augusta circuit, accompanied by his family, is at the Kimball.

—Alexander R. Lawton, of the law firm of Jackson, Lawton & Bassinger, of Savannah, is a guest of the Kimball.

—J. W. Lathrop, of the cotton firm of J. W. Lathrop & Co., of Savannah, passed through the city yesterday en route to Catoosa springs.

—Madison is well represented in Atlanta at present by Calvin Gray, J. M. High, J. W. Reese and George Bearden, who are guests of the Kimball.

—Mrs. J. O. Jeffries, wife or Mr. Jeffries, manager of the Bell telephone company, left yesterday on a visit to relations in Richmond. Her voice will be greatly missed at the Kimball.

—Mrs. John D. Wells, wife of one of the compositors of THE CONSTITUTION, who for several weeks past has been confined to her room with a severe illness, left yesterday on a visit to the family of Dr. Lockhart, of Lafayette.

—N. E. W. Stokely, a clerk in a certain department of the legislature, is quite a gallant young gent, and seems to be making the acquaintance of quite a number of our most charming young ladies. What Mr. Stokely's object is we will not attempt to say, but—success to him.

—George J. Johnson, the B. P. J. after an extended trip through the north and west, returned home yesterday looking much improved by his trip, and feeling in fine spirits. He thinks that the theatrical season in Atlanta will be quite bright this year, and will open up soon.

—Major Cummings left yesterday afternoon on a visit to his family in Chicago, and from there he will probably go to New York to better perfect his arrangements for the Exchange. In the meantime the business here is in charge of his son, Mr. J. B. Cummings and the business will go on as usual. Mr. J. B. Cummings has large experience in the business and every one will receive the same courtesy and kind welcome as though the old man was on hand.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., 38 Whitehall Street.

It is with no little regret that we publish in this "morning's issue" an advertisement of Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., 38 Whitehall street, that they have concluded to give up, positively, their "branch" in this city. We are satisfied that we speak for the "public at large" when we say that the regret will be universal. During their stay, since 1874, they have made their "name" greatly known for honesty, square dealing and low prices, and in a short time their business here would have equalled their "Charleston and Jacksonville houses," in large sales and in popularity, as they have no superior in South Carolina or Florida in the "Dry Goods Trade." The reason for removing is the increase of business in those "States," which requires every member of the "firm." Their "stock" is offered now for a few days regardless of cost. A great chance is therefore offered to purchasers. The balance of goods on hand will be disposed of at "auction" to consumers in any quantity.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 6.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. QUILLIAN. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read.

Mr. RUSSEL moved to reconsider a bill lost the day before which prescribed that any county which did not provide a system of public schools should forfeit its right to part of the school fund. He spoke in favor of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. HOLTON favored and Mr. WELLBORN opposed the motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. BOYD said he would not insist on his motion to reconsider a bill to enlarge and amend section 4310 of the code.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. GRANTLAND on account of sickness.

A memorial of HON. JAMES A. GREEN, of Baldwin was presented by Mr. WELLBORN, who offered a resolution that the memorial be referred to the finance committees of the two houses. The resolution was adopted.

The judiciary committee made a report on certain bills it had considered.

The finance committee made a report on certain bills which had been before it.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A number of senate and house bills were read the second time and passed to a third reading.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

announcing the passage of certain bills was received through Mr. GOETCHIUS, the clerk of the house.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The following house bills were read the first time:

A bill to amend section 2070 of the code. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

A bill to prevent catching fish in the Little Ocmulgee river. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

To regulate manner of holding municipal elections in city of West Point. Referred to committee on local bills.

To prevent forfeiture of recognizances, except when the state is ready for trial. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To amend section 930 of the code relative to the amount of tax collectors' bonds. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To amend an act to incorporate the town of Talbotton. Referred to committee on corporations.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

was a bill to provide for the lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. The bill provides for a lease of the road for a term of 20 years at a minimum of $60,000 per annum. The committee on judiciary recommended its passage by a substitute, which was read.

Mr. HOLCOMBE moved to take up the substitute by sections. Agreed to.

Mr. HOLCOMBE offered an amendment striking out twenty years as the term of the lease and inserting ten years.

Mr. FAIN opposed the amendment.

Mr. HOLCOMBE spoke in favor of his amendment, and said he thought the best policy was to sell the railroads belonging to the state and to pay the public debt as nearly as possible.

Mr. BRYAN thought it would be very wise to strike out twenty and insert ten years. He moved that the consideration of the first section be postponed until the other sections were considered.

Mr. PRESTON opposed the motion to consider the bill in this order. He thought the amendment to make the lease for ten instead of twenty years would virtually prevent a lease of the road.

Mr. CARLTON offered an amendment inserting $50,000 instead of $60,000 as the annual rental of the road. He supported his amendment with a few remarks in favor of its justice. The object of the bill is to get something like a fair per cent. on the investment of the state. Fifty thousand dollars would be a fair figure.

Mr. BRYAN renewed his motion to consider the first section of the bill prescribing the time of the lease, the price to be paid, etc., after the other sections had been considered.

Mr. HAWKINS opposed this proposed order and said the first section contained all the most important provisions of the bill. The committee had labored long and faithfully on this question and it would be best to follow the bill as closely as possible.

Mr. FAIN, chairman of the special joint committee appointed last winter to examine into the condition of the road and to recommend the best policy concerning it, made a strong speech in favor of the passage of the bill. He argued that the present management had been be as good as possible and yet the state had never yet made as much per annum out of this road as the bill provides for its yearly rental. Then why could a company afford to pay $60,000 per annum for it? Because the bill provides for $200,000 to be spent at once in improvements on the road, and a good company could pay this with advantage. The passage of this bill would do much toward the settlement of the difficulty over freight tariffs in this state.

Mr. HOLCOMBE replied to Mr. FAIN. He thought the state could regulate freight tariffs better by having a road from Macon to Chattanooga, than by any possible legislation on the subject. The bill proposed that the leasers, and not the state, should build the competing road from Macon to Atlanta.

Mr. PRESTON—Does the senator think that a good company could be induced to take this road for ten years?

Mr. HOLCOMBE—I can only answer the senator in this way. I learn that there have been various ways formed to grab up this property, whether they have calculated on grabbing it for twenty or for ten years. He opposed any provision to allow companies to take this road and experiment on it and then give it back to the state if it don't suit them. Is the state of Georgia ready to go into the business of building railroads on a credit? He opposed the proposed measure, and said it was more of an onbus bill than any he had ever seen.

The motion of Mr. BRYAN to consider the first section last was lost.

The amendment of Mr. HOLCOMBE to make the lease for ten years was lost.

The amendment of Mr. BOWER to fix the rental at $50,000 instead of $60,000 per annum, was lost.

Section first was then adopted.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. HOWELL, chairman of the special committee on rules for the impeachment of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of Georgia, presented his report, which will be found on another page of this paper.

Mr. CLARKE moved to amend rule 22d by inserting the words "or profit" in the disqualifying clause.

Mr. PRESTON thought the rule required all the proceedings to be read over before the senate shall make its judgment. It would take a long time to read all the proceedings at once. The daily readings of the minutes would be sufficient. He did not think the rules provided sufficiently for the regular legislative business.

Mr. CLARKE thought the whole proceedings would not be as long as Mr. PRESTON supposed, as the evidence would not go on the minutes. As to his amendment to the 22d section, he stated that it was merely the constitutional language relating to such cases.

On motion of Mr. HOWELL the time of the session was extended.

Mr. CLARKE said the rules provided that the senate could amend them at any time.

The amendment offered by Mr. CLARKE was agreed to, and the report was unanimously adopted, and 100 copies were ordered printed.

The committee on enrollment made a report which was read, and the senate stood adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House.

The house was called to order by Speaker BACON at 9 a.m. and opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

Mr. HANKS moved to reconsider action on the bill authorizing the board of education of Whitfield county to pay $103, for services rendered in 1871, which motion prevailed.

Mr. MCCURRY moved to reconsider the resolution providing for the election of seven impeachment managers. He stated that he desired to reconsider in order that rule 11 of the house, requiring all persons elected to have a majority of the votes cast to elect. It was an important matter.

Mr. MCWHORTER favored reconsideration for that purpose.

Mr. LUFFMAN opposed reconsideration. The house had perfect control of the matter and could appoint or elect the managers in any form.

The motion to reconsider prevailed by yeas 87, nays 38.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to suspend the rules in order to read a second time the bill creating a board of police commissioners in Augusta, which prevailed by yeas 89, nays 12. The bill was read the second time and passed to a third reading.

Mr. MCCURRY moved to amend the resolution to elect seven managers of the impeachment trial by striking out "the highest number of votes" and inserting "a majority of the votes cast," which was agreed to and the resolution as amended adopted.

Mr. ADAMS moved to suspend the rules to take up a senate resolution authorizing the governor to offer a reward for the arrest and capture of parties engaged in forging and counterfeiting the great seal of state, which prevailed and the resolution was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution that the memorial of Hon. JAMES A. GREEN in reference to his claim for services as agent of the state to collect a claim against the general government be referred to a special joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house to report on.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, thought the matter should be referred to the finance committee.

Mr. HARRIS did not think that would be a proper reference at this time.

Mr. MILLER suggested that he strike out all relating to a committee from the senate, which he did, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

ON FIRST READING.

Mr. ADAMS—Extending the corporate limits of Savannah. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To authorize the mayor and council to tax the property of all railroads within the limits of the city. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. JORDAN—To amend the act creating a board of commissioners in Crawford county. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. PHILLIPS—To amend the charter of Milledgeville. Referred to committee on corporations.

The special order at ten o'clock, being the election of seven impeachment managers, was taken up.

Speaker BACON appointed as tellers Messrs. BORN, BLECKLEY, IVEY and LAMB, and announced that he would call the roll of the house and each member could come up and deposit his ballot as his name was called.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired if it would not be better for each member to indorse his name and county on the back of his ticket.

Speaker BACON thought the regulation would be a good one.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that each member indorse his name and county on the back of his ballot, which motion prevailed.

The call of the roll commenced at 10:05 and concluded at 10:35 o'clock.

154 votes were cast, of which 68 was necessary to a choice.

The tellers commenced counting the vote at 10:35 and concluded at 12 o'clock, with the following as the announcement of the first ballot:

H. G. Turner, of Brooks, 131 votes.
W. M. Hammond of Thomas, 128 votes.
C. D. Phillips, of Cobb, 123 votes.
B. M. Davis, of Houston, 87 votes.
Pollhill, of Jefferson, 63 votes.
Pike, of Jackson, 60 votes.
Adams, of Chatham, 50 votes.
Hutchins, of Gwinnett, 45 votes.
Milner, of Bartow, 35 votes.
Hall, of Spalding, 30 votes.
Cox, of Troup, 29 votes.
Fort, of Sumter, 25 votes.
Harris, of Bibb, 23 votes.
Garrard, of Muscogee, 22 votes.
Turner, of Coweta, 15 votes.
Hulsey, of Fulton, 14 votes.
Miller, of Houston, 10 votes.
Crawford, of Muscogee, 9 votes.
Smith, of Oglethorpe, 4 votes.
Nisbet, of Bibb, 4 votes.
Chambers, of Wilkinson, 4 votes.
Hanks, of Whitfield, 3 votes.
Mynatt, of Fulton, 3 votes.
Reese, of Floyd, 3 votes.
Luffman, of Murray, 3 votes.
Redwine, of Hall, 2 votes.
Duvall, of Richmond, 2 votes.
Sheffield, of Miller, 2 votes.
Wright, of Richmond, 1 vote.
Kinsey, of White, 1 vote.
Gray, of Catoosa, 1 vote.
Harrison, of Stewart, 1 vote.
Sibley, of Richmond, 1 vote.

The SPEAKER announced the election of Messrs. TURNER, of Brooks, HAMMOND and PHILLIPS, of Cobb, and DAVIS, of Houston. A second ballot had to be taken for the election of the three remaining members.

Messrs. HUTCHINS, GARRARD, HARRIS, MILNER, MILLER, of Houston, HULSEY, FORT and POLHILL severally returned thanks to their friends for voting for them while they were not candidates or desiring the office, and urged the members not to vote for them.

Messrs. WRIGHT and STROTHER urged Mr. POLHILL not to withdraw his name.

At 12:20 the tellers began counting the vote and at 12:50 announced the following as the result:

Mr. Pollhill, 118 votes.
Mr. Pike, 106 votes.
Mr. Adams, 68 votes.
Mr. Milner, 34 votes.
Mr. Hall, 18 votes.
Mr. Garrard, 8 votes.
Mr. Hutchins, 7 votes.
Mr. Turner, of Coweta, 7 votes.
Mr. Cox, of Troup, 6 votes.
Mr. Fort, 3 votes.
Mr. Crawford, 2 votes.
Mr. Mynatt, 1 vote.
Mr. Hanks, 1 vote.
Mr. Luffman, 1 vote.
Mr. Wheeler, 1 vote.
Mr. Reese, 1 vote.
Mr. Wright, 1 vote.
Mr. Sibley, 1 vote.
Mr. Grant, 1 vote.
Mr. Johnson, of Johnson, 1 vote.

One hundred and twenty-eight votes were cast, making 65 necessary to a choice.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. POLHILL, PIKE and ADAMS as elected.

The bill to provide a board of commissioners for the Macon and Brunswick railroad is made the special order for Thursday at 10 a.m.

The house adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE IMPEACHMENT PROCESS.

The Rules Adopted by the Senate for the Trial of W. L. Goldsmith, Comptroller-General.

Mr. HOWELL, from special committee, submitted the following report:

MR PRESIDENT: The committee appointed to take into consideration the message from the house of representatives relative to the impeachment of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of Georgia, beg leave to submit the accompanying rules of procedure for the government of the senate during the impeachment trial, and respectfully ask that they be adopted, and that one hundred copies be printed for the use of the senate. They are as follows:

No. 1. When the house of representatives shall notify the senate of the appointment and direction of managers to bring the articles of impeachment into the senate, the president, unless otherwise ordered, shall direct the secretary forthwith to inform the house that the senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles.

2. When such managers shall appear at the bar of the senate and signify their readiness to exhibit such articles, the president shall direct the doorkeeper to make proclamation according to the order in such cases provided. Whereupon the doorkeeper shall make the following proclamation: "O-yez, O-yez!" All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the house of representatives exhibits articles of impeachment against Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of this state. The managers shall then read the articles, whereupon the president shall respond thus: The senate will take proper order on the subject of this impeachment of which the house of representatives will have notice.

3. The managers retiring, the senate shall immediately fix the time for considering such impeachment, and the notice of such appointment to the house and to the chief justice of the supreme court and the secretary shall issue for the defendant an original and a copy summons bearing test in the name of such justice and of the president and in form as follows:

The State of Georgia, ss.

The Senate of Georgia to Washington L. Goldsmith, Comptroller-General, Greeting:

Whereas, The house of representatives of this state, on the ——— day of ———, exhibited to the senate articles of impeachment against the said comptroller-general, in these words following:

[Here insert the article.]

and demand that you should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles. You are, therefore, hereby summoned to appear before the senate of Georgia at their chamber in the city of Atlanta, on the ——— day of ——— at ——— o'clock, then and there to answer to said articles of impeachment, and to abide by, obey and perform such orders, directions and judgments as the senate of Georgia shall make in the premises according to the constitution and laws of said state.

Herein, fail not.

Witness ———, chief justice of the supreme court, and ———, president of the senate of said state, this ——— day of ———, 1879.

Secretary of Senate, State of Georgia.

4. Said summons shall be served by the messenger of the senate on the defendant personally or by leaving a copy at his residence, at least two days before the time appointed, of which service the messenger shall make return on said original.

5. The time having arrived the president of the senate shall announce as follows: "According to order the senate will now be organized as the high court of impeachment of the state of Georgia for the trial of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of this state." The managers shall then read the articles, whereupon the president shall respond thus: The senate will take proper order on the subject of this impeachment of which the house of representatives will have notice.

6. The managers retiring, the senate shall immediately fix the time for considering such impeachment, and the notice of such appointment to the house and to the chief justice of the supreme court and the secretary shall issue for the defendant an original and a copy summons bearing test in the name of such justice and of the president and in form as follows:

The State of Georgia, ss.

The Senate of Georgia to Washington L. Goldsmith, Comptroller-General, Greeting:

Whereas, The house of representatives of this state, on the ——— day of ———, exhibited to the senate articles of impeachment against the said comptroller-general, in these words following:

[Here insert the article.]

and demand that you should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles. You are, therefore, hereby summoned to appear before the senate of Georgia at their chamber in the city of Atlanta, on the ——— day of ——— at ——— o'clock, then and there to answer to said articles of impeachment, and to abide by, obey and perform such orders, directions and judgments as the senate of Georgia shall make in the premises according to the constitution and laws of said state.

Herein, fail not.

Witness ———, chief justice of the supreme court, and ———, president of the senate of said state, this ——— day of ———, 1879.

Secretary of Senate, State of Georgia.

7. Said summons shall be served by the messenger of the senate on the defendant personally or by leaving a copy at his residence, at least two days before the time appointed, of which service the messenger shall make return on said original.

8. The time having arrived the president of the senate shall announce as follows: "According to order the senate will now be organized as the high court of impeachment of the state of Georgia for the trial of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of this state." The managers shall then read the articles, whereupon the president shall respond thus: The senate will take proper order on the subject of this impeachment of which the house of representatives will have notice.

9. The managers retiring, the senate shall immediately fix the time for considering such impeachment, and the notice of such appointment to the house and to the chief justice of the supreme court and the secretary shall issue for the defendant an original and a copy summons bearing test in the name of such justice and of the president and in form as follows:

The State of Georgia, ss.

The Senate of Georgia to Washington L. Goldsmith, Comptroller-General, Greeting:

Whereas, The house of representatives of this state, on the ——— day of ———, exhibited to the senate articles of impeachment against the said comptroller-general, in these words following:

[Here insert the article.]

and demand that you should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles. You are, therefore, hereby summoned to appear before the senate of Georgia at their chamber in the city of Atlanta, on the ——— day of ——— at ——— o'clock, then and there to answer to said articles of impeachment, and to abide by, obey and perform such orders, directions and judgments as the senate of Georgia shall make in the premises according to the constitution and laws of said state, so help you God."

Senators coming in afterwards shall take the same oath.

6. The court being thus organized, the justice presiding shall inquire of the managers if they are ready to proceed. Should they reply in the negative and ask further reasonable time, it may be granted by the senate on motion. But should they be ready the secretary shall proceed to arraign the defendant as follows:

"Washington L. Goldsmith attend the articles of impeachment which the house of representatives has exhibited against you, and say are you guilty or not guilty," and shall read said articles.

8. Upon motion of defendant or his counsel, such time may be allowed to plead as the senate may adjudge reasonable.

9. Should the defendant appear in person or by counsel, the fact of his appearance and by whom shall be recorded; if he fails to appear, and no other appointment for such appearance is made, his non-appearance shall be recorded, and the trial may proceed in his absence as on plea of "not guilty." In examining witnesses the rules of the superior courts of this state shall prevail; but a witness who is a senator, having been sworn, shall testify at his seat.

10. Should a senator desire a question put to a witness it shall be reduced to writing and put by the presiding justice.

11. Counsel not exceeding two for each party may be heard.

12. All motions while the said court is sitting shall be addressed to the presiding justice in the terms usual in the courts of this state, and upon demand of him or any senator shall be reduced to writing and read by the secretary.

13. Pending the trial, the presiding justice shall rule upon all questions of evidence and practice, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the senate, unless a senator shall ask, or the presiding justice shall see fit to take a formal vote.

14. Preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all motions, by either side, may be argued not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the senate shall grant an extension of time.

15. All orders and decisions by the senate, except on motions to adjourn and to extend a speaker's time, shall be by yeas and nays, and except upon the final question, the majority shall prevail.

16. No senator shall speak more than ten minutes on any preliminary or interlocutory question, nor more than fifteen minutes on the final question, including all the articles of impeachment, unless by consent of the senate, without debate.

17. The secretary of the senate shall issue subpœnas in behalf of either party, which shall be served by the messenger, and of which the following shall be the form:

To ———, greeting: You are hereby commanded to appear before the senate of Georgia on the ——— day ———, 1879, at the senate chamber in Atlanta, in said state, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause before the senate, wherein the house of representatives has impeached W. L. Goldsmith. Fail not. Witness ———, presiding justice of the supreme court, and ———, president of the senate at Atlanta, Ga., this ——— day of ———, 1879.

Secretary of the Senate.

18. The presiding justice shall direct the form of all processes and procedure not defined by these rules.

19. The said court shall have power to enforce all processes issued by it, and to punish all contempts.

20. The case on each side shall be opened by one person. The final argument on the merits may be made by not more than two on each side (unless otherwise ordered by the senate on application) and the argument shall be opened and closed by the house.

21. The argument closed, the presiding justice shall put the following question: Senators, are you now ready to decide upon the articles of impeachment now pending? Should the majority not vote affirmatively, the senate, upon motion, shall fix the time when further proceedings shall be had; should the majority be ready, the articles of impeachment shall be read separately, and the voting shall be by ayes and nays or each "seriatim." The question shall be, "Senators, what say you, is he guilty or not guilty?" And the senator, rising at his seat, shall announce his vote, guilty or not guilty.

22. If no article of such impeachment is sustained by two-thirds of the senators present, judgment of acquittal shall be entered, in such terms as the presiding justice shall direct; but if conviction shall be had on any of said articles, the sentence of removal from office, and of disqualification to hold any office of honor or trust or profit in this state, shall be pronounced by the presiding justice in proper terms, and an engrossed and certified copy of such judgment shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

23. The trial having begun, the said court shall sit and proceed therein continuously from day to day until final judgment and adjournment sine die by vote; but upon proper cause it may make such adjournments as may seem fit. No adjournment of said court shall adjourn the senate for other purposes, but the president of the senate shall resume his seat, announcing, "The senate is now in session for legislative purposes," shall proceed with the order of such business, or, if the fixed hour of adjournment of the senate has arrived, shall announce the senate adjourned.

24. The times of session of the court after trial is begun, shall, till otherwise ordered, be as follows: The court shall sit each day (Sundays excepted) immediately after the usual opening of the senate and after the reading of the journal of any legislative proceedings of the preceding day, and unless otherwise ordered shall adjourn at the time fixed for adjournment of the senate by standing order.

25. When any time appointed for proceeding in the case shall arrive after the trial is begun, any pending legislative business shall be suspended, and the president shall announce as follows: "The hour for such purpose having arrived, the senate will now resume its session as a court of impeachment," and shall yield the chair to the chief-justice.

26. "The proceedings of said court shall be recorded by the secretary of the senate, on the journal of the senate, prefacing the entry of such matter at the beginning of each session, thus: 'The senate having according to order, resumed its session as a court of impeachment and ———, chief-justice, presiding.'"

27. The proceedings shall be public, but the senate, by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, may close the doors for deliberation in the final or any interlocutory questions. Such deliberation ended, the decisions shall be made in open session.

28. Before the final adjournment of the court the minutes of the entire proceeding upon the impeachment shall be read from the journal, and an order approved reciting the fact of such reading shall be entered on the journal and signed by the presiding justice.

29. These rules may be altered or added to by the said court by a two-thirds vote of all the senators present.

EVAN P. HOWELL,
JOHN T. CLARK,
JOHN A. STEPHENS,
Committee of the senate.

Y. M. C. A. State Association.

The annual convention of this valuable organization will be held in the delightful little city of Marietta, September 4th, and will continue in session two days. This association, though quiet in its methods, has accomplished great good where it has been kindly received. It has for its aim the elevation of young manhood through the instrumentality of young men. Broad in its conception, it antagonizes no denomination, but influencing young men, as a class, for good, it aids the entire church. Among the speakers on the programme we find J. T. Waterman, Lafrange; J. C. C. Black, Augusta; W. W. Lumpkin, Athens; Rev. W. Wadsworth, Madison; W. R. Brown, Atlanta, and other strong thinkers and active workers. With such a programme, supplemented by the singing of J. W. Wallace, of Augusta, the convention promises to be a notable event in the history of the Georgia Y. M. C. A. God speed so grand an institution.

Mrs. J. L. Robertson.

As Mrs. J. L. Robertson is now in our city, it would be gratifying to her many friends if she would give a concert while here. She is one of the finest singers in the south, and has made a great reputation in New York. Being a southern lady we are satisfied that her appearance here would be greeted by a large audience. We hope she will be requested to favor our citizens with a hearing during her stay at her old home, and that she will grant the request.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer our Stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES

From this date till first of September, at such

GREAT REDUCTION!

As will insure the speedy sale of our present stock. Our object is to close our present stock before occupying our enlarged Store. We have our THIRD stock for this Spring among these goods.

WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. CALL AND WE WILL CONVINCE YOU.

434 june29 dtf un cahn then head coi

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The Tax on Wild Land—Where it Should be Given In.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: We trust the general assembly, in the excitement incident to the recent developments in the wild land department of the state, will do no such hasty and inconsiderate thing as to change the law as it now stands, providing that wild lands may be given in for taxes in the county where the owner resides.

A bill to abolish the present system of returning these lands, and to require them to be returned in the county where they lie, has passed the senate. This strikes us as unwise and inexpedient, and if it becomes a law, that loss will come to the state in the way of taxes and trouble, vexation and damage to the land owner, the experience of a former trial of this impracticable scheme will clearly demonstrate.

Few owners of wild land in Georgia know, or can, without difficulty, find out in which counties of the state their lands are situate. The grants from the state call for original counties, and these counties in many cases, are now divided into eight, ten and twelve new counties. Original Cherokee makes twenty-three counties; old Irwin is cut up into eleven, and Appling and Early each form eight. Often the same land district is in four or five different counties, and in some counties there are two districts bearing the same number. Frequently county lines have been changed, and even from the maps now in use, one could never find out where his land is located without a careful examination of the statutes passed since the maps were made, or the counties laid out. The legislature seeing this difficulty and annoyance peculiarly oppressive to the rural land-owner, living in parts of the state distant from his wild land in 1874, repealed the law enacted the preceding year, requiring the tax to be returned in counties where the lands lay and passed the law now in force. One year's trial of the act of 1873 clearly showed its inutility and inconvenience, and at the first session of the general assembly after its enactment, it was speedily repealed. And this is the law the senate has re-enacted. The law now in force, the old law prior to 1873, and the law since 1874 has been easy of execution, remunerative and profitable to the state, convenient and satisfactory to the tax-payer. At the comptroller's office books have been made up at considerable expense, and maps purchased showing where these lands are located, but these are hardly accessible to the land owners living away from the capital. How can those living in far away counties in the mountains or in the wire-grass section of the state know in what counties to return their lands 'lying, situate and being in original Cherokee?" One may own lands surveyed in this or that old county now lying in twenty different counties, and under the proposed bill he must employ a lawyer or agent in each of these counties to give in for taxes his lands lying therein. This is putting up the price pretty high for the sovereign privilege of paying taxes. Under the present convenient and simple plan of allowing owners of land lying out of the county in which they live to return them for taxes in the county of their residence, a system tried and productive of more revenue to the state than any system heretofore adopted, the tax-receiver is accessible to every man, and he can give in his lands without trouble and without cost. It is hard for one to pay taxes at all on property returning its owner no revenue whatever, but to force him to have a middle-man between him and the tax officer in every county in which he happens to own land except the one in which he lives, is a grievous and vexatious burden on the citizen which should not be sanctioned by wise and prudent law-givers.

GEORGIA.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The rain is not over yet.

—The Kimball house hop to-night.

—The fruit season is now in full blast.

—Fulton county watermelons of good size sell readily at 10 cents each.

—The fruit show was such a success that the people want another.

—A number of new residences are going up on Decatur street.

—Mr. Peters is thinking of putting on a dummy engine to run between Ponce de Leon springs and Peachtree street.

—Atlanta is blessed with three mineral springs within convenient distances of those who make use of these waters.

—We call attention to the card of the Georgia Ice Co., West Alabama street, in another column.

—The ponds and streams near the city are so swollen by the recent rains that they are hardly recognizable.

—Officers Foute and Haynes are still busily engaged disinfecting the streets with carbolic acid and lime.

—Nicholas Williams, a prominent lawyer of Memphis, Tenn., is stopping, with his family, at the National hotel.

—The board of directors of the North Georgia stock and fair association will meet at their office Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—The recorder's court was largely attended yesterday, and as a consequence the receipts were quite large.

—We are told that each of the cells at the station-house Tuesday night contained an average of five prisoners. Rather close for this sort of weather.

—Some of the fruit growers of Fulton county say that each of them have grapes enough this year to make a hundred barrels of wine.

—Columbus is going to send an excursion to Atlanta on the 11th instant. Washington fire company, of that city, will be with the excursion.

—A quantity of loose dirt turned up by workmen while employed in putting down sewer pipe on Whitehall street, should be removed at once and the street leveled off.

—The new Atlanta dramatic company of Kates and Kries will not play to-night as announced, but will announce a new date shortly.

—We are glad to welcome back our friend Dr. H. Hutchison, of Messrs. Hutchison & Bro., who has for some weeks been visiting his old home in Virginia.

—Very nearly every household has some member who suffers with neuralgia or headache. Hutchison's Neuralgine is the only known specific. Safe, simple, and certain in action. Thousands rejoice in its possession.

—Columbus Enquirer: On the 11th instant Washington fire company No. 2 will excurt to Atlanta. The train was chartered for the purpose of raising funds to enable the company to fit up their rooms, and it is hoped a sufficient sum will be realized. The company is composed of colored men, who are faithful workers at fires.

—Savannah News: The Colquitt Blues and Union Lincoln Guards, two of our colored military organizations, propose to give a grand excursion to Atlanta, via Augusta, on Saturday, August 9th. All the military companies in the city are invited to accompany them, and avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to visit Augusta and the capital of Georgia.

The Game of "Freeze Out."

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you be kind enough to allow me space in your valuable columns, to briefly mention an evil which exists in society to a limited extent. Some